

# Archæologia Cambrensis.

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## EXTENT OF MERIONETHSHIRE.

TEMP. EDWARD I.

THERE was a large collection of miscellaneous documents formerly in the Chapter House, Westminster, which have been removed into the Public Record Office, and very lately brought into consultable order. They contain many things relating to Wales. Amongst them was found the following *Extent* of Merionethshire, which there are some reasons for attributing to the reign of Edward I. It is so dated in the list of records where the reference to it was found, and the writing is of that period; but an experienced Welsh antiquary thinks it is of the first year of the reign of Edward II, because whenever, in records *relating to Wales*, King Edward is mentioned without his number being given, it is Edward II.

King Edward's name is only mentioned in the passage of the *Extent* respecting "Penmayne", which passage is *in cedula* (i.e. as a rider); and the King Edward there mentioned "anno primo Regis Edwardi primo", will be doubtless Edward II. But the *cedula* would not improbably be a postscript; and if so, the general body of the *Extent* may have been of the latter part of the reign of his father, Edward I.

At one of the Annual Meetings of the Cambrian

Archæological Association doubts were raised by one of the speakers whether any feudal tenures ever existed in Wales. Considerable discussion ensued, but no result was arrived at. This *Extent* will, it is conceived, afford strong reason for contending that such doubts are not well founded, and that feudal tenures did exist in Gwynedd.

M. C. J.

[*Treasury of Receipt of Eschequer. Miscell.*  $\frac{8}{12}$ .]

EXTENTA COMMOTUS DE TALBUNT IN MERYONNYTH.

Hic sunt redditus, servicia, consuetudines, operationes, liberorum et villanorum tocius commotus predicti de extenta facta per Dominum Johannem de Haveryng et per Magistrum Ricardum de Abyndon.

Manerium de Talbunt cum pratum (*sic*) redditibus villanorum Dolgethly.—De duabus carucatis terre in dicto manerio lxs. pretii xxx<sup>s</sup> solidos. De uno prato gardino et aliis agriamentis curie xxs. De tribus villanis ejusdem manerii xvjs. iiij*d*. de annuo redditu. De operationibus dictorum villanorum videlicet qualibet septimana sex opere et valent xxvjs. De eisdem villanis pro litera quam invenire solebant in adventu Principis iijs. iiij*d*. De Heylin ap Roger villano de Talbunt ut possit morari libere apud Tewyn ijs. iiij*d*. De preconibus de Talbunt ijs. iiij*d*. De duobus firmariis de redditu annuo ijs. viij*d*. De villanis ville de Dolgethly de exitu vaccarum suarum xxxs. De eisdem villanis pro cariagio viij*d*. De decem firmariis sub dictis villanis de Dolgethly pro suis operationibus viis. iiij*d*. De eisdem pro vij crannocis farine xiijs. De eisdem de exitu vaccarum suarum vjs. viij*d*.

Summa ix*li*. xvs. viij*d*. Probatur.

Redditus.—De terra Galegr't Maysnebat vijs. De terra David ap Kevenard per annum xx*d*. De terra Orws xx*d*. De terra Turkyl j. crannocum farine et dimidio ijs. De terra Gwaytlinam iiij*d*. De terra Gwadderreth xij*d*. De terra Gari-loc viij*d*.

Operationes.—De novem villanis forinsecis unusquisque eorum herciabit sarclabit metet unam bovatom terre et valet xxs. De eisdem pro cariagio iijs. vj*d*.

Summa xxixs. x*d*. Probatur.

Redditus assise liberorum et villanorum.—De redditu assiso liberorum hominum et villanorum tocius commoti exceptis villanis de dominico et firmariis de Talebunt et de Dolgethly xv*li*.

ad quatuor anni terminos. De eisdem de xxvj crannocis ij. bussellis et dimidio frumenti lxxvs. vjd. o. q<sup>a</sup>. Et liij crannocis j. bussello et dimidio farine avene cvjs. ix*d*. pretium crannoci frumenti ijs. vjd. pretium crannoci farine avene ijs. De eisdem de xv vasis butiri lxijs. vjd. pretium vasi iiijs. i*d*. De eisdem de Tonnok viijs. De eisdem de xxiv crannocis farine et dimidio xlixs. pretium ut supra. Et in denariis viijs. Et hoc pertinet ad castrum.

Sustentacio, dominicum.—De toto cantredo xxxij. crannoca avene xxjs. iiij*d*. pretium crannoci viij*d*. de procuracionibus. De sustentatione domorum cijs. et molendinorum xxs. De quodlibet (*sic*) terram tenente exceptis magnatibus j*d*. et valet vjs. viij*d*. vel unum hominem in autumpno. De cariagio victualium Principis vjs. viij*d*. De una carucata terre circa castrum de Bere xxs. De prato ejusdem castri xx*d*. De tenemento quod vocatur Lannendyget de redditu assiso j. marca. De Eynoun ap Philip et Gronoc' fratre ejus de redditu assiso vs. De Mureduth Voyl apud Tounanet de redditu assiso iijs. iiij*d*. quam terram Eynoun Vaghan tenet. De hominibus hospitalis de villa de Wona.....de redditu assiso viijs. iiij*d*.<sup>1</sup> De tenemento Kevengoth xij*d*. De terra Alvagi vjd.

Summa xxxv*li*. viijs. vjd. o. q<sup>a</sup>. Probatur.

Eynoun ap Howel tenet quandam terram in qua habet ingressum per Rogerum Extraneum. Et idem Rogerus cepit de eodem xxs. pro ingressu terre et sunt sex bovate terre. Capta<sup>2</sup> est in manu Domini Regis que extenditur ad vjs. viij*d*. Wyon ap Yevan tenet quandam terram per Rogerum Extraneum et sunt in manu Domini Regis post gwerram. Item capt (*sic*) in manu Regis et valet xij*d*. Dicunt eciam quod catalla Ade ap David qui mortuus fuit contra Regem devenerunt in manibus Rogeri Extranei, pretium xxvjs. viij*d*. et terra est in manu Regis. Et valet xs. De terra Morur' ap Gorgenn que est in manu Regis et valet ijs. de quo Rogerus Extraneus cepit ingressum xs. De catallis Principis dicunt quod Rogerus Extraneus cepit de Abbathia de Kymm' et de grangia de Aberthyon mobilia Principis. Nesciunt tamen valorem.

Firma pasture et vaccarie.—De quibusdam tenementis apud Nanton et Keventeylon in quibus sunt xxiiij tenentes firmarii pasture qui reddunt per annum medietatem exitus vaccarum suarum et valet per annum viij*li*. xs. ix*d*. o. De tribus vaccariis in quibus possent sustentari vj<sup>xx</sup> vacce et valent xij*li*. si rex haberet proprias vaccas.

<sup>1</sup> iiij*d*. Over this is written "quieti sunt per cartam Regis."

<sup>2</sup> Query the punctuation. There is none in the MS., and "capta" has a small "c".

Molendina et gurgites.—De molendino de Landegryn xl. crannoca farine *iiijl.* pretium crannoci *ijs.* De molendino de Nantken *vjs. viijd.* De molendino de Lanwacryth *xiijs. iiijd.* Gurges Talpunt.—De gurgite subtus manerii (*sic*) de Talbunt *vjs. viijd.* De medietate gurgitis de Maylenat *xvj.*

Placita et perquisita.—De placitis et perquisitis *lxs.*

Summa *xxixl.* *xvijs. vd.* o. Probatur.

Summa<sup>1</sup> totalis extente istius commoti *lxxvijl.* *ijs. viid.* q<sup>a</sup>. Probatur.

#### EXTENTA COMMOTI DE ESTUMANER.

Manerium de Estumaner.—De una carucata terre in eodem manerio *xxs.* De uno prato *vs.* De uno gardino *xxd.* De villanis ejusdem manerii pro suis operationibus *lxs. ijd.*

Summa *iiijl.* *vjs. xd.* o. Probatur.

Resnauk (*sic*).—De terra Rosmauk Kevenstressalet in quibus sunt tres carucate terre *lxs.* In villa de Pennal.

De duobus hominibus in eadem de medietate vaccarum suarum *xxs.* De eadem villa pro ponnagio porcorum *vs.* et hoc pertinet ad castrum. De terra Yerward Vaghan in eadem de redditu annuo *ijs. iiijd.*

Summa *iiijl.* *vij.* *iiijd.* Probatur.

Cachelon, Treneryth.—De duabus carucatis terre in Cachelon Trenery Pepochlyn *xxs.* De una particula prati in Cachelon *xd.* De Adaf ab Ithel in eadem pro medietate albi sui *ijs. iiijd.* De tribus villanis ejusdem ville pro operationibus trium dierum *iiijd.* o. De Adaf ab Maddok de consuetudinibus *xld.* De Maddoco Leyt de eodem *vjd.* De Isak Goth pro eodem *xijd.* De Maddoco Thicharista et fratrum (*sic*) suorum pro eodem *vs.* De eodem et de fratribus ejus *xx* gallinas *xxd.*

Redditus et consuetudines.—De Gronoco ap Adaf de Lancoydyn *iiis. iiijd.* De David ap Jago de eadem *xijd.* De Kedevor ap Moredic de consuetudine *vs.*

Summa *xlvs. iiijd.* o. Probatur.

Redditus assise.—De toto commoto de redditu assiso *xvl.* De eisdem *xxvj.* crannoca *j.* bussellam et dimidium frumenti *lxvjs. vjd.* o. q. pretium crannoci *ijs. vjd.* De liij. crannocis *j.* bussello et dimidio farine avene *cvjs. ixd.* pretium crannoci *ijs.* De eisdem de xv. vasis butiri *lxijs. vjd.* pretium vasi *iijs. ijd.* De qualibet domo tocus commoti *jd.* ad sustentacionem haracii et valet *vij.* De l. operationibus in autumpno *vij.* *vjd.* De toto commoto pro cariagio victualium *xxs.* De eodem commoto

<sup>1</sup> The sum total was first written "*lxxvijl.* *xvs. vd.* q<sup>a</sup>", but is erased and altered.



xxiiij. crannoca farine xlviijs. Et in denariis pro oblatiis Principis viijs. et hoc pertinet ad castrum. De eodem pro procuracione venatorum fimbriarum vjs. viij*d*. De toto commoto pro sustentacione domorum curie et molendinorum xxs.

Summa xxxij*li*. xiijs. xj*d*. o. q<sup>a</sup>. Probatur.

Tewyn.—De redditu assiso ejusdem ville de Burgencibus xs. De eisdem de Tolneto xiijs. iiij*d*. De eisdem pro procuracione iijs. iiij*d*. De molendino de Estumaner j. marca per annum.

Summa xls. Probatur.

Penale molendinum.—De molendino ville de Penale xls. De quadam piscaria in eadem xlvs. De duabus partibus duorum molendinorum in Cachelon Treneryth xxiiij. crannoca farine xlviijs. De medietate unius molendini Davidis Voyl vs. De quadam piscaria que vocatur Tabyth Lyn xij*d*. et est in calumpnia si Dominus Rex debeat pescare pro voluntate sua vel non.

Summa vj*li*. xixs. Probatur.

Renarva firmarii pasture.—De quadam pastura in (*sic*) renarva xld. Firmarii pasture de eadem de exitu vaccarum suarum ix*s*. vj*d*. De Ithel ab Gorgenn de exitu vaccarum suarum xls. De eodem de medietate porcorum suorum vs. De Gronoco Voyl de exitu vaccarum suarum iij*s*. ij*d*.

Placita et perquisita.—De placitis et perquisitis commoti xls.

Perquisita de Tewyn.—De amerciamentis curie burgencium de Towyn (*sic*) vjs. viij*d*.

Summa cviijs. viij*d*. Probatur.

Summa totalis lvij*li*. ijs. ij*d*. o. q<sup>a</sup>. Probatur.

#### EXTENTA COMMOTI DE PENTHLYN.

Bala Artenelyn et Land Vaylo.—De duabus carucatis terre de eodem manerio xls. De uno prato vs. De una carucata terre in eadem j. marca. De uno prato ijs. vj*d*. De eadem villa que est eschaeta Domini Regis per mortem Ithel<sup>1</sup> Ririd ap Eynoun, Goth Wreyk de duabus carucatis terre xxvjs. viij*d*. [Item<sup>2</sup> de dimidio molendino ibidem que est eschaeta post extentam et valet per annum xs.] De pescaria ijs.

Summa iij*li*. xixs. vj*d*. Probatur.

Redditus assise.—De redditu assiso liberorum tenencium xxiijs. De eisdem pro procuracione xvj*li*. xj*d*. Verumtamen de hiis qui solebant facere illud servicium pro parte sunt xvj. carucate terre et dimidia vaste. De terra Baglas de firma ijs.

<sup>1</sup> Ithel erased; Ririd interlined.

<sup>2</sup> "Item" to "xs." added between the lines with a caret.

vjd. De terra Eynoun ab Yer' pro firma ijs. De terra que fuit Howel ap Clisse xxd. De filio Philippi ap Kenewryk dimidium crannocum xjd. Et in denariis vjd.

Summa xvij*li*. xijs. vij*d*. Probatur.

Penanthlu.—De terra que vocatur Penanthlu in commoto predicto xlvs. de quibus xxxjs. vij*d*. de terra vasta [in<sup>1</sup> manu Maddoci ap Jor' ad terminum vite per donum Regis].

Redditus villanorum.—De quadraginta villanis totius com-moti qui solebant dare iij. crannoca farine et dimidium pretium vij*s*. De eisdem pro operationibus in autumpno iijs. iij*d*. De eisdem pro cariagio victualium xs. De eisdem pro procuratione hominum et equorum ad quatuor anni terminos iij*li*. De eisdem pro duobus tenementis que vocantur Vianell' et pro quodam servicio quod vocatur Meryon xlvjs. vij*d*. De eisdem pro sustentacione unius equi et unius garcionis per dictum annum xxxvijs. xjd. De eisdem pro sustentacione duorum garcionum querentium spervarios tempore Maii per xv. dies ijs. vjd. De quibus quadraginta villanis sunt superstites x. et reddunt per annum xxxs.

Summa x*li*. xijs. v*d*. Probatur.

Penmayn.—[Testatum<sup>2</sup> est super compoto Jevani ap Howel Vicecomitis de Meryonnyth a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi primo usque idem festum anno secundo quod Lewelinus Princeps Wallie et David ap Griff' inter se participarunt equaliter villam de Penmayn et quia tenentes Regis ejusdem ville mortui fuerunt tempore confectionis extente et terre eorum vaste ut patet per eandem extentam. Ideo &c.]

De hominibus de Penmayn dimidium crannocum farine per annum ut non cogantur molare ad molendinum Regis xjd. Mortui sunt et terre sunt vaste.

Redditus liberorum.—De libere tenentibus ex parte aque que vocatur Isbelon xvj. crannoca dimidium farine xxxiij*s*. De eisdem liberis lxx. mensuras butiri xxiijs. iij*d*. pretium vasi iij*d*. Verumtamen terre eorum vaste sunt in xvj. carucatis terre superius scripte.

Redditus firmariorum.—De quatuor firmariis ex parte aque de Isbelon iij*or* crannoca farine viijs. De eisdem vij*d*. o. de redditu annuo. De eisdem pro operationibus in autumpno xxd. De eisdem pro procuracione iijs. De eisdem pro cariagio xvjd. De eisdem pro procuracione venatorum fimbrecorum vs. De eisdem pro avena ad prebendam vs. De eisdem pro procuracione unius garcionis querentis nidos spervariorum xjd. Terre istorum vaste sunt.

Summa iij*li*. ijs. xjd. o. Probatur

<sup>1</sup> "In" to "Regis" added in another ink.

<sup>2</sup> From "Testatum" to "&c."; this in *cedula*.

Sustentacio.—De toto commoto pro sustentacione domorum de Bala *vs.* Summa *vs.*

Decasus quia Rex remisit per cartas suas (*another ink*).—De monachis de Mochrader<sup>1</sup> pro procuracione quam facere solebant principi per j. noctem *vjd.* De eisdem duo pullani de meliori equitio suo pretii *xls.* pretium pullani *xxs.*

Summa *viii* *l.* Probatur.

Crogan.—De una carucata terre in eodem manerio *xxs.* De uno prato *vs.* De quinque villanis de redditu annuo *xs.* De quolibet dictorum villanorum ij. crannoca dimidium farine *xxvs.*

Summa *lxs.* Probatur.

Molendinum.—De molendino quod vocatur Penŷaran xij. crannoca farine avene *xxiijs.*

Vaccarie.—De tribus vaccariis ex parte aque de Isbelon in quibus possunt sustentare cc. vaccas et valet quelibet vacca *ijs.* si Rex habeat proprias vaccas et si non habeat potest lacare (*sic*) pasture pro j. marca. De una vaccaria ex parte altera ejusdem aque ubi possunt sustentari l. vacce et valet *cs.*

Summa *vjd.* *xvijs.* *iii* *d.* Probatur.

Placita et perquisita.—De placitis et perquisitis ejusdem commoti *xl.* sol. Summa *xls.* patet.

Summa totalis *lviii* *l.* *ixs.* *ix* *d.* o. Probatur.

#### EXTENTA COMMOTI DE ARDUDO.

Manerium de Stinguerne redditus.—De una carucata terre in eodem manerio *xxs.* De quatuor villanis de eodem manerio de redditu *xd.* De eisdem *vj.* crannoca farine *xijs.* De quadam terra nunc vasta de *vj.* dissis farine *xijd.* De eisdem villanis ad passendum nisos *iiij* *d.* De eisdem pro operationibus *xs.* De Maddoco ap Robert firmario pasture de Nancoyl de redditu *vs.* De eodem de tribus vasis butiri *xijs.* *vjd.* potest

<sup>1</sup> Who were the monks of "Mochrader"? is a question not readily answered. The name would seem to point to some monastic establishment in the district of Rhaidr yn Mochnant. The monks of Ystrad Marchell (Strata Marcella) had a grant of land from Prince Gwenwynwyn in "Mochraiddre", and they seemed to have generally established a cell wherever they possessed a grange; consisting possibly, as was usual, of a monk or two "placed in some convenient situation, rather as bailiffs to the estate than for any religious purpose." (See Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, 351.) A conjecture that a cell of theirs is here alluded to may be hazarded. The rendering, or service, of two colts (*pullani*) of their superior breed (?), with 20*s.* each, seemed a heavy burden, and probably was therefore remitted by the king.

tamen recedere. De duobus firmariis xs. de redditu, possunt tamen recedere.

Summa lxxjs. viij*d*.

Redditus liberorum.—De liberis tenentibus tocus commoti de redditu assiso ad festum Omnium Sanctorum iiij*l*. De eisdem de procuracione xxviij*l*. De eisdem de procuracione castri xxs. Dicti liberi tenentes et villani de dominico Regis ibunt in exercitu cum Domino Rege per sex septimanas sumptibus suis. De eisdem pro sustentacione domorum xxs. De eisdem pro sustentacione duorum valletorum et unius garcionis Regis ad festum Philippi et Jacobi vs. De eisdem et villanis patrie pro procuracione Magistri Venatoris Regis in anno xvs. De iiij<sup>xx</sup> tenē que vocantur Gavelles<sup>1</sup> de quolibet tenē iiij*d*.—xxvjs. viij*d*. De dictis liberis tenentibus xv. galline xvd. De eisdem pro sustentacione duorum satellitum et venatorum fimbrecorum per xv. dies vs. iiij*d*.

Summa xxxvj*l*. xiijs. ij*d*. Probatur.

Pressor.—De dimidia carucata terre cum prato in eodem manerio xiijs. iiij*d*.

Redditus ville.—De villanis tocus commoti xxiiij. porci xxxijs. pretium porci xv*d*. Et memorandum quot quot fuerint de quolibet habente porcos dabit j. porcum. De eisdem xxiiij. crannoca farine xlvijjs. De eisdem in quolibet anno v. vacce et v. vituli et in quinto anno iiij<sup>or</sup> vacce et iiij. vituli. Ita quod per quinque annos dabunt xxiiij. vaccas et xxiiij. vitulos et valet vacca cum vitulo xs. et valent per annum xlvijjs. De eisdem pro sustentacione duorum equorum et duorum garcionum per dimidium annum iiij*l*. xjs. De eisdem pro procuracione duorum garcionum per alium dimidium annum xxxs. iiij*d*.

Redditus.—De eisdem pro cariagio mellis et victualium xxs. De eisdem pro operationibus in autumpno dimidia marca. De eisdem de redditu qui vocatur Ramyon cs. De firma ejusdem commoti per annum xxxiijs. ix*d*. De Ricardo ap David et filio Ithel ap Candalo vs. pro terris suis in Stingerne. De eisdem pro duobus vasis butiri ijs. De eodem Ricardo pro medietate terre Johannis filii Diacony vjs. viii*d*. Lewelinus filius Ade interfectus contra Regem terram tenuit que valet iis. et est in manu dicti Regis. De Magistro Gervasio Moel pro terra

<sup>1</sup> "Gavelles". This is, I think, "gabella", the plural of "gabelum", which means any tenancy less than in fee, as at will for years or for life, and where the tenant pays rent. The term is so used in Pembrokeshire charters, of which instances are given in the *Cambrian Register* (ii, 190). These rents are called "gael rents", and the tenants "gael tenants", which was a term applicable to all manner of tenants who had not an estate of inheritance.

que fuit Gwyn Voyl quam tenet de dono Lewelini Principis xs. Idem Gervasius dicit quod nihil reddere debet. De villa de Menery Lanneyr et Landowey ixs.

Summa xxij*li*. xixs. ix*d*. Probatur.

Molendinum.—De uno molendino et medietate unius molendini in Stynguarn xxxij. crannoca farine iiij*li*. pretium crannoci ijs. vj*d*.

Pastura et vaccaria.—De quadam pastura in Brincogh que modo est vasta in qua possunt sustentari xl. vacce et valet pastura j. marca. De quadam pastura in Pressor' ubi possunt sustentari vj<sup>xx</sup> vacce valeret si esset staurata xv*li*. Vastum appretiatur ad j. marcam. De una pastura que vocatur Eboydyok et in ea possunt sustentari lx. vacce et valeret instaurata vij*li*. xs. tamen nunc vastum cum quadam particula prati valet iijs. De pastura in viridi insula que vocatur Glaccuns si fuit staurata potest sustinere xxiiij. vaccas et valeret lxs. nunc vastum cum quodam prato valet vs.

Summa cxvs. viij*d*. Probatur.

Placita et perquisita.—De placitis et perquisitis lxs. Summa lxs. patet.

Summa totalis lxxij*li*. ii*d*.

Summa totalis extente supradicte tocius commotatus cclxvi. xiijs. xd. Probatur.

[*In dorso rotuli.*] *Apparently incomplete entries.*

#### IN COMMOTO DE TALIPOUNT.

David Gough ap Cadugon qui tenuit.....

[*On the next membrane.*] Terre contente in extenta collate diversis hominibus per cartas Regis post confeccionem extente predicte. De quibus Vicecomes non debet onerari in compoto suo super contentis in eadem extenta, videlicet :—

Talepont.—De hominibus Hospitalis de Wemias de redditu assiso viijs. iiij*d*. Imperpetuum.

Penthlyn.—De terra que vocatur Penenthlew quam Maddocus ap Jor' tenet ad terminum vite xls. Ad terminum vite.

De monachis de Moghrade pro procuracione quam facere solebant principi per unam noctem vj*li*. Imperpetuum.

De eisdem de duobus pullanis de meliori equicio suo xls. Imperpetuum.

Summa xli. viijs. iiij*d*.

[*Cancellata hic quia inferius.*—Item de xs. de una carucata terre in Estyngwern liberata villanis de Hardele pro terris eorum liberatis burgensibus ibidem pro quibus Vicecomes debet

respondere de exitibus per manus ballivorum ejusdem ville extra.]<sup>1</sup>

Item debet Vicecomes exonerari de *xxs.* superius contentis in ista extenta de una carucata terre in Estyngwern pro eo quod illa terra liberatur villanis qui quondam fuerunt de Hardelagh pro terris eorundem villanorum liberatis burgensibus nunc apud Hardelagh pro quibus terris sic burgensibus liberatis debet domino responderi per manus ballivorum ville predictæ.

Summa *xxs.*

Et sciendum quod Vicecomes non debet onerari in summa totali extente de *xli. vjs. viijd.* De placitis et perquisitis que continentur in eadem extenta in diversis commotis pro eo quod idem Vicecomes respondebit inde simul cum incremento in placitis et perquisitis tocus comitatus per diversas particulas extra extentam.

Summa *xli. vjs. viijd.*

Et sic remanet summa clara istius extente de qua Vicecomes debet in suo compoto onerari *ccxliijli. xixs. xd.* Probatur.

[*Lower down*]

IN COMMOTO DE ARDUDO.

Magister Caduganus de Ardudo Capellanus qui tenuit.....

<sup>1</sup> From "Cancellata" to "extra" erased in MS.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTH  
PEMBROKESHIRE.

No district in either division of the Principality of Wales is richer in castles, churches, or houses, than the small tract of South Pembrokeshire lying between Milford Haven and Cardigan Bay; nor are these remains less remarkable as regards distinctive features than number. The northern side of this tract of land was protected by the castles of Haverfordwest, Pictou, Wiston, and Narberth; to which may be added the episcopal castle of Llawhaden and the commandery of Slebech. As outlying posts to the north-west, were Wolf's Castle and the strongly situated Roche Castle. The eastern and southern sides were no less securely covered by the castles of Amroth or Erwer, Tenby, Manorbier, and Castle Martin. More centrally situated were Walwyn's Castle, and those of Benton, Upton, and Carew; while the great fortress of Pembroke towered above them all as the chief central stronghold of the district. So completely fortified was the whole district, that even the churches with their vaulted roofs and lofty towers were adapted as places of temporary refuge in the case of sudden attack. In addition were the houses of the principal followers of the chief lord, which, if not actual castles, were copies of them on a diminished scale, such as that called Eastington, on the west side, and the original stronghold of the Perrots; and Bonville Court on the east side, so called from the Norman settler of that name, whose descendants were, according to Fenton, still existing in the time of Edward II. Although most of these more important mansions have been swept away, or have undergone such alterations as to retain only scanty portions of the original structures, yet there remain several examples of more modest pretensions, which still remind us of the period when the inhabitants were obliged to provide against attacks from trouble-

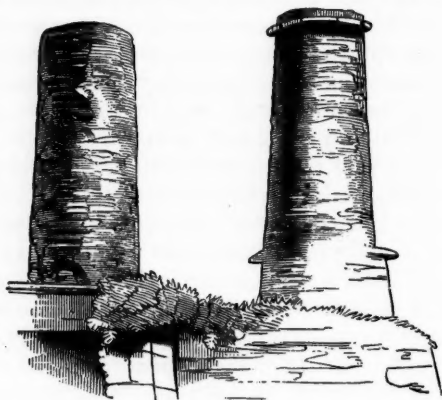
some neighbours, and to secure means of holding out, until assistance could be rendered from the larger castle or town nearest at hand. Hence the almost universal adoption of strong stone vaulted roofs for the lower rooms. Even if the lower part of the house was forced, a retreat was at hand in the chambers above, without the danger of being burnt out, as would be the case if timber floorings existed. It is true that the abundance of stone and lime in the district may have partly led to the adoption of these vaults; but, on the other hand, wood was equally plentiful and convenient, if one may judge from the enormous size of the fireplaces, evidently intended for burning huge logs or whole trunks of trees. The mere want of wood therefore, as might have been thought from the present treeless state of the district, could not have been the only motive of building the stone vaults. Security against fire and attack was, without doubt, the principal reason; and, therefore, in situations where there was less danger, or more ready assistance, as within walled towns, they were not so generally adopted. If, in some few instances, they are found to exist where the house itself is of a later character, such exceptions may be accounted for by long habit or association of ideas, which in such an isolated part of the country may have continued the fashion long after the original necessity had passed away.

To the smaller mediæval remains of domestic architecture some have assigned a Flemish origin, although on what grounds has never been explained. If Flanders can claim any peculiar style of its own, that claim must be limited to the magnificent town halls which constitute one of the chief glories of Belgium; but in ecclesiastic or domestic architecture, the early Flemings are considered to have followed French and German models; so that those who speak of Flemish buildings in South Wales should at least be able to tell us something of their peculiar features, or assign some more satisfactory reason than the mere fact that Flemings found their way into Pembrokeshire at an early period. But the



probability is, that these settlers built very much as they did in England at the period where the same materials were to be had ; or that they copied their Norman superiors, who must have built after their own fashion. The Flemish theory has, however, been so generally discarded, that enough has been said on the subject ; unless, indeed, an allusion may be made to the chimneys, still universally described in guide-books as Flemish. This name appears to be applied to those massive round chimneys which frequently remain long after the buildings, to which they were once appendages, have disappeared. Where stone is cheap, the difficulty of demolishing these massive and well-built structures does not repay the cost ; and as they do not take up much ground, where the ground itself was of no importance, they have been allowed to remain. Many examples, however, still exist with the original dwellings attached to them ; and in some cases these buildings are ordinary cottages, except that they are more substantially built than the cottages of the present day. These cottages are, however, of the rudest and simplest character, and may be assigned to any period or to any builder. All that can be said is, that the masons who erected the chimney probably built the house also ; and if the one is Flemish, the other must be the same. Others, with better reason, call these chimneys Norman, although in early Norman days any chimneys at all, even in important structures, were rather the exception than the rule. One authority compromises the matter by styling them Norman-Flemish or Flemish-Norman ; but such an explanation in no way removes the difficulty. A distinguished and well-known writer in the late series of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, whose opinion is generally considered decisive in all questions of mediæval architecture, thinks that they have been imported from Brittany, and rejects the Flemish theory on the grounds that there is nothing similar in Flanders. But are these round chimneys to be found in Brittany ? And even if they are,—a fact of very dubious character,—what early communications

existed between South Pembrokeshire and the Bretons? If it was at a time anterior to the first introduction of the Flemish element, the native Welsh did not trouble themselves about such matters, and probably did not understand the use of their own lime, although pronounced by the best authority of the present day to be unsurpassed for excellence. The Breton theory must, we fear, therefore follow the Flemish one. The true solution of this question seems to be, that if not actually Norman, they are imitations of Norman; that the form was well suited to the kind of stone at hand, and having once got into fashion continued so to a late period. Even at the present day a humble imitation of it sometimes makes its appearance. There is, moreover, no reason to think they are older than the square chimneys, for they are constantly found together in the same building.



Chimneys at Tenby.

They are also of two types, one of which is the ordinary one, usually called Flemish, shorter and more massive than the second type, which exhibits a peculiar elegance in its elongated, tapering shaft. Two of the best existing specimens of the latter kind are to be found at Pembroke: one at the rear of the Prior's House at Monkton, a view of which will be given in the

notice of that building; the other is behind what is probably the oldest house in Pembroke, opposite the Castle, on the descent towards the bridge leading to Monkton. On the walls of the Castle itself still remain smaller examples of the same kind, and coeval with those portions of the Castle which they crown. In the ruined house near the south-western gate of Tenby is a pair of round chimneys, which hold an intermediate place between the two types. Nothing but the outer wall of this house remains, and this has undergone such various alterations and insertions that its date is not clearly ascertained, but is apparently not older than the fifteenth century. A cut is here given of the chimneys, as the present remains are likely to be swept away in a short time.

The larger castles of this district are too well known to require any remarks. The churches have been already described by Mr. E. A. Freeman in the second series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, but the more scattered and humbler relics of early Pembrokeshire have not yet, perhaps, attracted that notice which they seem to merit. The secluded situation of the locality, and the absence of a bustling and enterprising population, have hitherto tended to preserve more remains of the kind than are probably to be met with in any part of the island, with the exception, perhaps, of the northern border counties of England, where the same kind of necessity led to the same character of buildings. Now, however, that the railway has penetrated so far, and even the establishment of a new watering-place in Castle Martin parish is contemplated, there must follow a second invasion (although not of Flemings) into this hitherto quiet corner. What effect this change will have on these scattered remains, there is not much difficulty in conjecturing. Already has the work begun, if report speaks true, in the contemplated destruction of the most interesting feature of the defences of Tenby, under the auspices of municipal barbarity, and the influence of greedy speculation. It is, therefore, the espe-

cial duty of the Association, which was established more than twenty years ago to preserve the memory and illustrate the remains of ancient Wales, to place on record, as far as possible, what is left, and what may tell us something of the mode of life of the former occupants of the country. As, however, the value of such a record must depend on the faithfulness of the illustrations, it will be sufficient to state that, with one or two trifling exceptions, they are from the pencil of Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A., of Penzance, made during his visit to the district in the spring of 1866, for this especial purpose.

The ancient houses that exist may be divided into two classes, the vaulted and unvaulted. The latter kind are so small and rude, that they might be thought hardly worth noticing at all; but in spite of that rudeness and smallness, there are indications that, however humble at present (being, in fact, mere peasant cottages), they were once occupied by a higher class.

We commence with an instance near Tenby, that of Drusselton. In the first place, the termination of the



Drusselton, Pembrokeshire.

word, as frequently in this country, gives us the name of the original proprietor, which in this case has somewhat of a Flemish sound. For other instances, it is sufficient to

name Herbrandston, Haroldston, Hodgoston, Richards-ton, etc., all giving the names of individuals, although some few cases, as Templeton Stanton, may be exceptions. The great majority, however, of such names in this part of Pembrokeshire, invariably give us the name of the owner or builder of the house. The house at Drusselton is surrounded with various offices, all detached from the house and one another. They are not remarkable for their substantial construction or size, and are of doubtful age; but whether mere appendages to an ordinary farm or not, they must have been intended for the use of the occupant of the house, and that occupant must have held a much higher position in life than the peasant who now resides there.

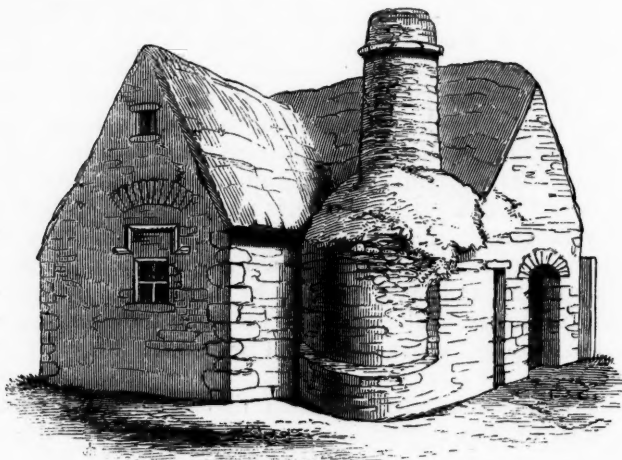
On reference to the cut, it will be seen that the present building consists of two parts; the longer one (now the inhabited part) being at right angles to the other. Whether the two portions are of the same age is uncertain; but if there is any difference in the masonry, the longer part seems less massively built. Originally this part did not contain a fireplace of any kind, the rude grate now in use having been afterwards inserted in the wall, through which a hole has been made to let out the smoke. The original fireplace in the other part of the house, as is generally the case, is not used, being adapted only for large timber. No signs of an upper story over either room exist, but the original roofs have long since disappeared, and been replaced by a rude and inexpensive substitute. There are, however, no traces of internal or external stairs, and in all probability there never was an upper story.

Within a short distance from this house is another, known as Bubbington, giving us apparently the name of another settler. In this case the chimney-stack is the sole relic of the original house, and has been incorporated into the present structure, a modern farmhouse.

A little further on the road to Lydstep, but lower down in the valley, are the ruins of what was once a

much more important building than the two already mentioned. It has been, in fact, a mansion of importance, and consisted of several apartments, with upper stories. There are, however, no indications of any vaulted work or defensive arrangements. From the remains now existing, the house may have been of the latter part of the fifteenth century, but is more probably to be referred to the succeeding century. It is known by the name of Whitewell. The Welsh equivalent of that name is common in various parts of the Principality, so that it is not unlikely that we have here only an English translation of the original Welsh name.

In what may be called the principal street of Mānorbeer village is another example of the unvaulted kind, presenting a somewhat superior appearance to the ruder one of Drusselton. A view of it is here given. As in



Manorbier, Pembrokeshire.

Drusselton, the house consists of two parts at right angles to each other; the part facing the street, lighted by the square-headed window, being now the one occupied; a rude fireplace having been, as in the case of

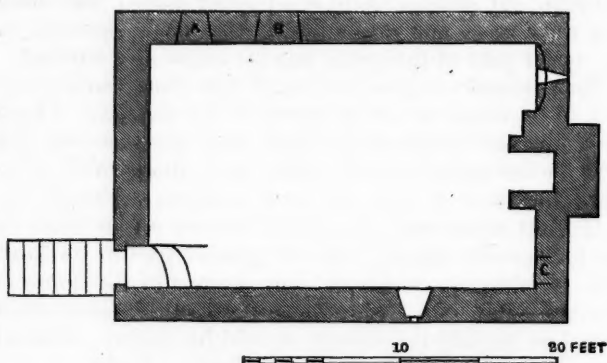
Drusselton, made in the wall. The large chimney, with the oven at the back of it, has long since ceased to be employed as such. In some instances the oven is on one side. In the great fireplace in Manorbeer Castle there are two ovens, one at the side, and one at the back. The house, which may have undergone alterations, is now inhabited by a labourer; but that it was built for one of a higher class is evident, even from its present appearance. The out-buildings are more or less in ruins. At present there is no upper story; but there may have been one originally, if the small opening in the upper part of the gable can be taken as a window.

Such houses as these, although fast disappearing, are still to be found in many parts of the district. There are a few left in this village, and until lately several did exist in the neighbouring parish and village of St. Florence, but most of them are now in ruins. A small inn in the last mentioned place, still retains an entrance of the fourteenth century, and the greater part of its front wall, of immense thickness; but the rest of the house is of much later date. An old, disused mill, of uncertain date, just outside the village, should be visited. A small cut of it is given in Mr. Mason's *Guide to Tenby*.

Of all the vaulted houses which have come under our notice, Carswell, near Tenby, is perhaps the smallest, and in some respects one of the most interesting; for although dismantled and roofless, its simple arrangements have not been mixed up with later additions. At first sight, with its steep gables, it has almost the appearance of a small Norman house, if Normans ever built houses of such a character. Of its real age, however, little can be affirmed except that it must be long after the last Flemish invasion. The house consisted of an upper and lower apartment, the latter strongly vaulted, with a fireplace occupying nearly the whole breadth of one end. (See plate.) A large stone seat, which may have also served for a table, is coeval with the building. The square window over this seat has been enlarged at a subsequent period. On the opposite side the vault has been cut

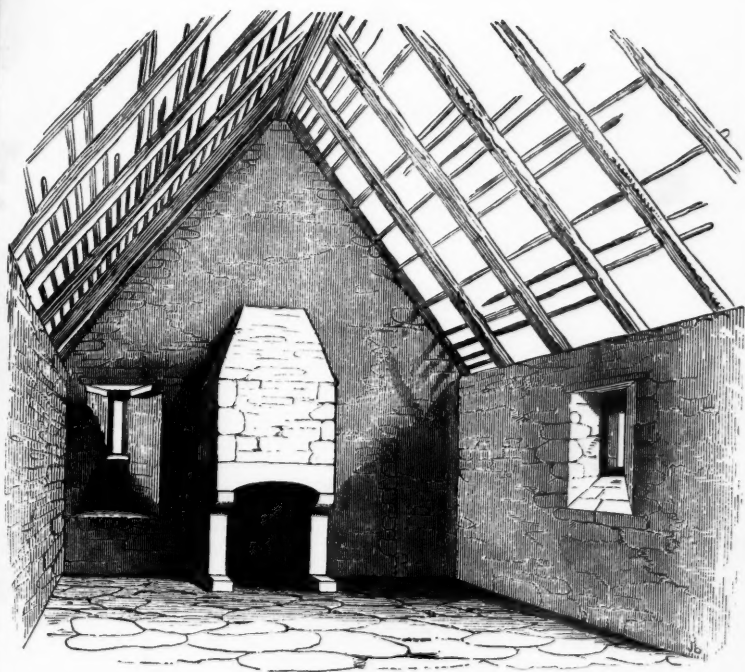


through to communicate with another apartment, also provided with a chimney, but which had never been vaulted, and is probably of later date. Access to the upper story is obtained by a small external staircase. Originally it had four small well-splayed windows, two of which are blocked. (See plan.) The masonry of the fireplace is of the rudest character, without any architectural details. From the completeness, however, of the whole edifice, and its small dimensions, it is certain that we have, in

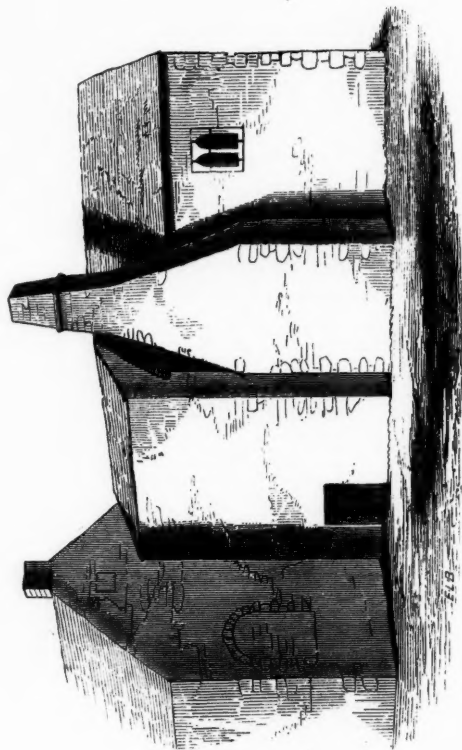


this instance, a specimen of a very early house, conveying some idea of the simplicity of the domestic arrangements of the period, when a hall for general use and a solar were considered all that were necessary for a gentleman. The upper room, however, is larger than would be required for a mere solar, or retiring room for the ladies of the family, and probably was used as the general apartment of the master and mistress. It may have been divided into two chambers by a wooden partition, as the number of windows (five in all) seem unnecessary. At present only two remain, deeply splayed, and too narrow to admit an entrance. The windows marked A, B, C, have been blocked, and do not appear, in their present state, to have been so deeply splayed. Neither of the two chimneys are of the round form. In the principal chimney the oven was at the side.





CARSWELL—UPPER ROOM.

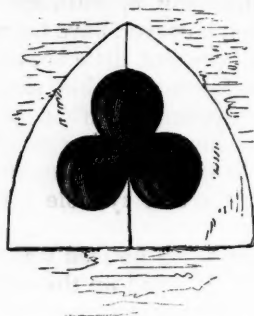


BACK VIEW OF HOUSE AT TENBY.

Another building, partly in ruins, stands opposite the small house just described. This also consisted of two stories, the upper one being reached by an external flight of stairs. The lower part consists of three or four vaulted chambers; but as these are without lights or fireplaces, they were probably used for storing goods or housing cattle. At the present day they are used for the latter purpose. If this building served as the out-offices of the smaller one, the offices must have presented a more imposing appearance than the house. The domestics may, however, have been lodged there, as there could have been but little accommodation in the original mansion for a tolerable sized family. Both buildings were surrounded with a high wall, part of which remains. The spring that gives its name to the house (Carswell) is still of high repute for its excellent water. Whether the first syllable gives a man's name is doubtful.

The next house to be noticed was destroyed in the early part of 1866. It stood on the south side of Tenby church, from the churchyard of which the accompanying view was taken, just before its demolition. The only remarkable feature noticed on this side is a curious little Early English couplet with wooden mullions. Underneath the building ran a long narrow chamber, strongly vaulted, lighted on the side of the street by a small early Decorated window (see cut next page), if the opening can be called a window at all. At a later period the front of the building had been marked by an additional building, at the outer wall of which was, in plaster, the accompanying ornament, which has the appearance of having been suggested by the decorated opening. With the exception of the stone vault, the whole interior of the house had been entirely destroyed, and altered to serve as the parish workhouse. As the ground on which the house stood was confined to narrow limits by the churchyard on one side, and the street on the other, the house was unusually long in proportion to its breadth. The vaulted portions below reached the whole length,

one part of it branching off at right angles. There were, indeed, one or two fireplaces; but unless there had been, at some previous time, more openings for lights than the little one already mentioned, the place must have been inconveniently dark. What the arrangements of the upper portion of the house were, it is impossible to form any idea, as the interior had been so completely altered. Its removal was necessary; otherwise it must be a matter of regret that another of the old houses of



Trefoil Light and Ornament. House at Tenby.

Tenby has been swept away. In the same line, on the other side of the entrance to the churchyard, are remains of a house of the latter part of the fifteenth century, consisting of two or three windows.

(To be continued.)

# CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF LLANTRITHYD IN GLAMORGAN.

(Concluded from p. 397.)

THE following genealogical fragments have been derived from the Register:

*Robert Button*, of Duffryn, Esq., married, 1613, *Jane Awbrey*, and had,—1, *Mary*, christened 13 July, 1616; buried 17 May, 1617. 2, *Margaret*, married 3 Feb. 1663, to *William Bassett*, LL.D.

*James Bassett*, buried 19 July, 1623; married *Katherine John*, 17 June, 1595; a widow in 1627; buried 22 Dec. 1658. They had—1, *Maria*, christened 22 Sept. 1597. 2, *Cissil*, christened 26 Nov. 1598; married, 9 Nov. 1613, to *Robert Walter* of the Bats and Lays. 3, *Antony*, christened 21 Nov. 1599. 4, *Elizabeth*, christened 10 Jan. 1601; buried 12 June, 1696; she married *Thomas Williams* in 1623 (?). 5, *John*, christened Sept. 1602. 6, *Joan*. 7, *Richard*, christened 1 Dec. 1604. 8, *Thomas*, christened 11 Jan. 1605; buried 2 Aug. 1613. 9, *Blanch*, christened 12 Jan. 1606; 10, *Barbara*, christened Feb. 1607; buried 21 May, 1623. 11, *Christopher*, christened 14 April, 1609. 12, *James*, christened 23 April, 1610. 13, *William*, christened 28 Nov. 1612. 14, *Charles*, christened 29 Dec. 1616. Also *Zlanr* [Elinor], daughter of *James Bassett*, buried 23 Jan. 1606.

*John Bassett*, of Garn, buried 6 Sept. 1593. *John*, son of *William Bassett* of Garn, buried 1686. *Thomas Bassett*, of Garn, married — *Bassett*, Oct. 1594. He was buried 9 Feb. 1616. They had—1, *John*, christened 12 April, 1600. 2, *Joan*, christened 12 Oct. 1603. 3, *Anna*, christened 16 Aug. 1607; buried 8 Dec. 1631; married *Richard Games*.

*Ann Bassett*, wife of *John George*, was buried 17 Sept. 1613. *Richard Bassett*, of Garn, married *Ann* —, who was buried 19 Sept. 1666. They had—1, *Ann*,

christened 9 Dec. 1648. 2, *Elizabeth*, christened 1 Jan. 1654; buried 5 Jan. 1669.

*John* Bassett, of Garn, buried 23 March, 1680. He married *Mary* —, who was buried 23 Dec. 1684. They had *William*, christened 3 Nov. 1620; buried 1689. Also of children of *John* and *Mary* Bassett of Garn, *James* was christened 14 April, 1644; buried 17 June, 1701. *Kate*, born 14 April, 1644. *Thomas*, born 8 May, 1646. *Kate* Bassett was buried 1696.

*William* Bassett of the Garn, son of the above *John* and *Ann*, buried 16 March, 1689, was probably father of—1, *John*, christened 20 Dec., buried 22 Dec. 1686; 2, *Thomas*, christened 27 Feb. 1687. Besides these are: *John* Bassett, buried 23 April, 1595; *Arnold* Bassett, buried 11 Jan. 1622; *John* Bassett of the Cross, buried 17 May, 1669; *Alice* Bassett, buried 8 Nov. 1708; *William* Bassett, buried 2 March, 1593; and his son, *John*, buried 12 Jan. 1585; *Jane*, wife of *Thomas* Bassett, buried Feb. 1591.

*Edward* Bassett and *Margaret*, his wife, had—1, *Elizabeth*, christened 19 Dec. 1777; buried 17 April, 1799. 2, *Catherine*, christened 7 Dec. 1778; buried 13 Dec. 1796. 3, *Mary*, christened 25 Feb. 1781. 4, *Margaret*, christened 22 June, 1784. *John* Dawkin married, 26 Oct. 1624, *Mary* Bassett. *Edward* Bassett, a pauper, buried 14 June, 1786.

*Elizabeth*, daughter of *John* Bassett of Bolston, christened 28 June, 1605. *Lewis* Penry married *Joan* Bassett, 26 Aug. 1605.

*William* David and *Jane* Deere married 17 June, 1599. *William* Bowyer (?) and *Joan* Deere married May 1620. *John* Deere was father of—1, *Gwenllian*, buried 6 March, 1592. 2, *Cecil*, christened 22 Jan. 1597. *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Robert* Deere, buried 9 Dec. 1583. *Robert* Deere, buried 12 Sept. 1596. *William* Deere, buried 12 Dec. 1597. *Thomas* Deere, buried 6 April 1627. *Joan* Deere, buried 10 Jan. 1635.

*David* Jenkins [of Hensol], Esq., married, in 1611, *Cissil* Awbrey, and had—1, *Mary*, christened 3 Sept.

1626. 2, *William*, christened 28 Nov. 1630. Ann, wife of David Jenkins, buried 1623.

*Denham* Jephson's wife was buried 1775. They had—1, *Anthony*, christened 1752. 2, *John*, christened 1753.

*Anthony* Gwyn of Llansannor, Esq., married, in 1598, Catherine Awbrey. They had—1, *John*, buried 1607. 2, *Thomas*, christened 1608; buried 1613. 3, *Gwyn*, christened 1610. 4, *Maria*, christened 1612. 5, *Thomas*, christened 1613. 6, *Anthony*, christened 1614; buried 1615. 7, *William*, buried 1617.

Among the marriage entries is Sir Nicholas Cheniys, Knt. and Bart., who married, 4 Nov. 1644, Jane Herbert, widow. This can scarcely be any other than Sir Nicholas Kemeys, the gallant defender of Chepstow, who was killed in 1648; but the wife usually assigned to him is Jane, daughter of Sir Roger Williams of Llangibby, without mention of a first husband.

Wiligffort occurs as a female Christian name in 1597, as does Cissil frequently about that time.

*Richard*, son of Thomas Love, christened 22 Aug. 1630.

Katherine, daughter of Edward William, de Burthyn, christened 14 May, 1626.

With these fragments of county genealogy may be mentioned a deed at Fonmon, dated 1652, conveying lands in Llantwit Major, in which the grantees are—Elizabeth Prichard *alias* Jones of Llantrithyd, widow; William Gibon of Pendoylon, clerk, and Elizabeth Prichard, his wife; Thomas Butler of St. Bride's Major, gent., and Mary Prichard; Thomas ap Thomas of Leech Castle, and Anne Prichard; Matthew Williams of Llantrithyd, clerk, and Alice Prichard; George Mathew of Barry, gent., and Tabitha Prichard; and Cradocke Griffith, the younger, of Sully. The elder Elizabeth was widow of Edward Prichard, rector of Llantrithyd; and the rest were their five daughters and their husbands, and the son of a sixth daughter. Matthew Williams was probably incumbent on the death of Mr. Fowler, and perhaps father of Jenkin Williams, also incumbent (see p. 391).

The CHURCH is said to be dedicated to St. Ilutut or Iltyd, a favourite local saint, whose name enters in a less doubtful form into Llaniltyd or Llantwit. The building is in no way remarkable. It consists of a tower, nave, south porch, and chancel.

The tower is square, rather lofty, very plain, and having a parapet wall of slight projection on corbels. It has a west door of good Perpendicular work, but no window below the belfry. There is an exterior stair on the south side, which leads to the nave gallery, and is probably an addition.

The nave has a south door with plain drop arch, chamfered. On the right, within, is a mural water-stoop, probably Norman; and above are two windows of two lights each, with cinque-foiled heads. On the left is an older lancet-window, trefoiled. The three opposite or north windows are modern; and in one, on glass, are the arms of Aubrey, Bart., impaling Lowther. The arch into the tower is Perpendicular, that into the chancel equilateral, and probably early Perpendicular. In the north wall is a rood-loft door concealed by a monument. The beam of the loft remained until twenty years ago. The chancel-screen, of oak, is in good order. It bears the Tudor flower. On the south side of the arch is a small trefoiled lancet-niche, probably a shrine. The font is poor, and of a late Italian pattern upon an older base. The roof has oak ribs with bosses, but the intermediate spaces are plastered up. In the north wall is a low drop sepulchral arch, four feet long, having a concave chamfer. Below is a recumbent figure, thickly obscured with plaster, but probably female, with its feet on a greyhound, and its head beneath a trefoiled canopy. It rests upon a low altar, on the edge of which is what appears to be a rude ball-flower moulding; above is a band of Tudor-like flowers; and in the centre a greyhound. The whole, though of rude workmanship, and much obscured, may be pronounced to be of Decorated date.

The south porch is old, and has a good oak rib in the roof.



The chancel bears date 1656, and was no doubt wholly rebuilt at that time. Against the nave wall, south end, is the oak framing of a small sacring bell.

There are several monuments. The principal is a large altar-tomb, set against the north wall of the chancel, with a heavy mural appendage, bearing arms and inscriptions. On the altar are the recumbent figures of Anthony Mansell and his lady. He is in armour. Around are the children, in high relief, kneeling. The whole, with its enclosing iron rail, was restored, and repainted in colours, by the late Rev. J. M. Traherne of Coedriglan. The inscription is as follows:

"Here lyeth the bodyes of John Basset Esquier and Elizabeth his wife daughter to Andrew Norton of Bristow Esquier, who had issue by Elizabeth his wife an only daughter named Elizabeth married to Anthony Mansel Esquier, second sonne to Reece Mansel of Margam Knight, all whose four bodyes are here intombed.

"Which Anthony had issue by the sayd Elizabeth three sonnes fower daughters of all which two daughters survive. The elder married to Thomas Awbrey Esquier, the younger married to Rawley Bussye Esquier.

"He died anno 1544, aged 44 yrs. She died anno 1596, aged 84 yrs. Elizabeth Mansel made this in 1597. A. M. 66. E. M. 64."

Arms, Mansel impaling Basset; also Mansel quarterly of fourteen:—1, Mansel; 2, *gules*, a saltire engrailed *or*; 3, *argent*, two bars *gules*; 4, *sable*, an escarbuncle; 5, *per pale*, indented *argent* and *gules*; 6, *gules*, three lions passant gardant *argent*; 7, barry of six *vair* and *gules*; 8, *gules*, two bends *argent*; 9, *argent*, two bars dancette *gules*; 10, *gules*, a fess fusilly *argent*; 11, *gules*, two bends wavy *or*; 12, *argent*, a castle *azure*; 13, *ermine*, a cross flory *azure*; 14, *vert*, two chevrons *or*, on a fess *or* three eagles displayed.

Also the arms of Basset quarterly of four:—1, Basset; 2, Norton, *argent*, on a bend *ermine* three scallops *argent* between two lioncels rampant *sable*; 3, Turberville, chequy.....a fess *ermine*; 4, Jestyn.....three chevrons.....

There are several flat stones within the communion-rails, probably over the Aubrey vault, more or less defaced. They are as follow:

".....his wife, daughter of John Basset, deceased, æt. 48, 1557."

Round a cross, "Pray for the soul.....1573."

"Here lieth, in grave, the body of Rice Havard, 1580" (or 1680).

Round a cross, "1586. God hath his soul to his mercy.....in grave the body of John B[asset]."

Also round a cross, "Here lieth in grave the body of Margaret the wife of John Basset."

Round another, "Pray for the soul of Blanch Aubrey, 1588"; and again, "Pray for the soul of Willeford Aubrey, 1594"; also, "Pray for the soul of Rice Mansel here in grave." Arms, Mansel impaling Basset.

On mural slabs are:—

"Elizabeth, 1561[7]. Edward, 1573. Mary Aubrey. Anne, 1570. Ryce, 1583. William, 1573. Cissil."

Also "Nehemiah Hopkins, B.D., rector, prebendary of Llandaff, d<sup>d</sup> 23 March 1790, æt. 82. Mary, his wife, d<sup>d</sup> 29 Feb. 1770, æt. 53."

"George Williams, rector, J.P. for Glamorgan, d<sup>d</sup> 21 Dec. 1815, æt. 52. Sarah, his widow, d<sup>d</sup> at Hammer-smith, 16 Ap. 1853, æt. 94. B<sup>d</sup> in the churchyard. Placed here by Thos. Williams, their youngest surviving son."

In the nave, over the west gallery, is a large escutcheon of Aubrey with a crescent cadency, quartering Blethyn ap Maenarch, and impaling Mansel, who quarters Basset. On the south wall is Aubrey, with a crescent on the arms and crest. These escutcheons are in veined marble, and came from Llantrithyd Place. On the same wall is a large monument surmounted by the arms of Aubrey, impaling on the dexter Lowther, and on the sinister Lewis of Van. Below is the following:

"Here under lies the body of S<sup>r</sup> John Aubrey Bart., y<sup>o</sup> son of S<sup>r</sup> John Aubrey Bart. y<sup>o</sup> son of S<sup>r</sup> Thos. Aubrey Kt. who took to his 1st wife Margaret y<sup>o</sup> daughter of S<sup>r</sup> John Louthier

of Louth Hall in y<sup>e</sup> county of Westmorland Bart. by whome he had one son, & to his second wife Mary y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Willm. Lewis of the Van Esq<sup>re</sup> and relict of Willm. Jephson Esq<sup>r</sup> who brought a very fair inheritance into this family.

"What he was, those who conversed with him best knew. He dyed Sept. 15th, 1700, in the 50 year of his age."

There is also an inscription over Sir Thomas Awbrey, Bart., and Dame Martha [Carter] his wife; over Richard Awbrey of Ash Hall, and Frances, his wife; and over Maria Martha, their daughter. Also, beneath the font, is buried Elinor, wife of John Edmonds; died 26 March, 1720, æt. 40. Jane, their daughter, died 10 Feb. 1725, æt. 12. Also Frances, daughter of Thomas Edmonds, gent., died 15 March, 1744, æt. four months.

Near the church is the usual church house, once the hall in which were held the manor courts, and still the property of the lord. It was used, in the last century, for lodging parish paupers; but has been altered and repaired, and is now a school.

#### THE MANOR.

Llantrithyd is described in the *Spenser Survey* of 1320 as containing twelve plough-lands, rated at half a knight's fee, of the annual value of £10. Gilbert Earl of Gloucester and Joan, his wife, were, 35 Ed. I, seized of one messuage and two carucates in Llanirid, which, in the earl's inquisition (8 Ed. II) is called half a fee. Hugh and Elizabeth le Despenser (23 Ed. III) held land, no doubt the same, in Llanirid; as did (49 Ed. III) Sir Edward and Elizabeth le Despenser in Llanirid and Llanrithid; and (18 H. VI) Isabel, Countess of Warwick died seized of half a fee in Llanirid. (*I. p. M.*, i, 131, 219, 265; ii, 160, 214; iv, 175.) This entry does not appear in the later inquisitions of the lords of Glamorgan, who, of course, held the supreme fee.

The mesne lordship of Llantrithyd or Llanirid is generally regarded as a part of the estate which Fitzhamon found it convenient to bestow upon Madoc ap Jestyn. This Madoc, according to the genealogists, lord of

Ruthyn, was father of Howell, father of Cynvrig lord of Miscin, who, by Angharad, daughter of Llewelyn ap Rhys, was father of Llewelyn, father of Jevan and Llewelyn-ychan.

Jevan had Llewelyn, father of Morgan, of whose two daughters (coheirs), Margaret married John Gamage of Coyty, and carried into that family what were called their Miscin lands; and Catherine, who married Thomas Mathew, whose descendants thus obtained Radyr.

Llewelyn-ychan, the younger brother of Jevan, is reputed to have had a large estate in Llantrithyd, but not the manor. He had David, father of Jevan, who is said to have built Llantrithyd Place in the reign of Henry VII. Jevan was father of Thomas, and he of Jenkin ap Llantrithyd, whose daughter and heir, Jenet, married Thomas, third son of Jenkin or John Bassett of Beauprè, and thus seated these cadets of Beauprè in Llantrithyd.

Thomas Bassett, whatever may have been the limitation of his interest in Llantrithyd, certainly possessed "The Place" and its domain. Besides Jenet he had another, a second wife, whose name is not recorded. By Jenet he had:—1, John; 2, John, parson of St. Nicholas, or of Michaelston; 3, Joan, married John ap David ap Owen; 4, Jenet, married Matthew Gibbon of Cefn-tre-Payn; 5, Margaret, married Richard Pranch of Peters-ton-on-Ely; 6, Ann, married Evan ap Evan William of Wenvoe. By his second wife, Thomas Bassett had, 7, Agnes, married Thomas Williams of Wenvoe.

The estate descended to the eldest son, John, called, in the Welsh way, John Thomas Bassett. He was born about 1507; sheriff in 1545; and a very considerable squire. He purchased Talavan lordship, and a moiety of Peterston, from the crown; and possibly St. Mary Hill manor, held by his descendants, was his acquisition. His two marriages have not been clearly set forth. By the *Golden Grove Book* (a copious Bassett authority) he married, first, Alice Ken of Somerset; and second, either Alice Love of Dinas Powis, or Elizabeth Norton.

Alice Love, however, seems to have been the first wife, and Alice Ken her mother. The second wife was certainly Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Norton, of Bristol, by Ann, daughter of John Herbert, a natural son of Gwilim Ddu, Earl of Pembroke. Elizabeth was sister to Sir George Norton of Abbot's Leigh, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Grey, Marquis of Dorset.

John Thomas Bassett died 20 July, 1551, aged forty-four years, and was buried at Llantrithyd. His widow married Sir Richard Walwyn, Knt., sheriff 1590 and 1621. She died 10 Feb. 1596. The Nortons, in the next century, took part in the escape of Charles II.

By Alice Love, John Bassett had—1, Thomas; 2, Joan, married Thomas ap David Powell; 3, Jane. By Elizabeth Norton he had, 4, Elizabeth, who married Anthony, son of Sir Rice Mansell, from which match descended the Aubreys of Llantrithyd.

Having thus brought down, unbroken, the descent of Llantrithyd Place, it will be convenient here to consider the probable descent of the manor. Supposing, what is highly probable, that the manor was granted originally to Madoc ap Jestyn, nevertheless, in the *Spenser Survey* of 1320, it was in the wife of John Bassett (of Beauprè), a Welsh heiress; and the lord in the reign of Elizabeth was their descendant, William Bassett. Jenkin ap Thomas, therefore, had not the manor.

Also, the connexion with Llantrithyd was maintained one hundred and seventy-two years later, by another John Bassett of Beauprè, a descendant of the first. This appears from an inquisition preserved at Fonmon, and given in the Appendix. This record, dated Cardiff, 11 July, 1492, is taken upon the estate of John Bassett, who died on the 24th of May preceding. He was seized of two parts of half a knight's fee in Llantrithyd, and half a fee in Marcross, the whole valued at £16 : 8 : 4 per ann., and held by military service; also of certain lands and tenements in Eglwys-Brewis, held in free socage of Castleton by a red rose yearly, and worth £40. James Bassett was returned as son and heir, and as

twenty-six years old and upwards at his father's death. This shews, beyond a possibility of doubt, that an estate in Llantrithyd was in the Beauprè family, who then also held the manor, which must be supposed to be implied in the inquisition.

James Bassett had an only child, Ellen, who married Sir Rice Mansell, and seems to have conveyed to him the Bassett estates. The male heir in blood was her uncle, William Bassett; and there was a third brother, Thomas, ancestor, according to the pedigrees, of the Llantrithyd and Bonvileston branches, by Jenet, already described as heiress of Llantrithyd Place.

It is remarkable that the inquisition is silent as to Beauprè, the Bassett seat, which probably was in trust, or had been conveyed by feoffment to James Bassett on his marriage, which might well have preceded his father's death. The tradition is that the Beauprè estate passed with Ellen to Sir Rice Mansell; and Marcross and Llantrithyd manor, with the moiety of the latter lands, would be likely to share the same fate. It is some confirmation, as Mr. Jones points out, of this tradition, that in the 8th and subsequently in the 14th H. VIII, William Bassett, described of Treguff,—and, no doubt, next brother of James, and heir-at-law to him and his daughter Ellen,—sold the Eglwys Brewis lands mentioned in the inquisition, and which, therefore, had escaped Sir Rice. This identity is strengthened by the *Golden Grove Book*, which deduces the main line from Jenkin or John Bassett, through two Williamsses, to Richard, the builder of Beauprè porch, whose younger brother, Arnold, is there described as of Treguff. Also, 15 Elizabeth, William Bassett, of course the younger, appointed Roger Seys his steward for the manors of St. Hillary, Tregowe, Llantrithyd, and Penon.

Sir Rice Mansell had no children by Ellen Bassett; but as two of his children married Bassetts, he might well be willing to waive his possession of their lands. We may therefore suppose that, with his daughter Katherine he gave Beauprè and the manor of Llant-

rithyd to William, son of William Bassett of Treguff, the heir male of the house of Bassett; while to his own son, Anthony, he gave Marcross manor and half the Llantrithyd lands, on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John, and granddaughter of Thomas Bassett, by Jenet, the heiress of Llewelyn Ychan; and whom her father, to the exclusion of his son, constituted, as will be seen, the owner of the other moiety.

There is a statement in some of the Welsh pedigrees that Richard, son of William Bassett and Katherine Mansell, sold the manor of Llantrithyd to Sir Thomas Awbrey for £1,400, in a fit of anger, because his son, Edward Basset of Fishwear, refused to marry Catherine Vaughan of Dunraven, afterwards the second wife of Richard himself. Whether in this way, or by Sir Rice's gift, so it is that the Aubreys do hold both the estate and the manor. It would, therefore, appear that as early as 1320 the manor and half the estate of Llantrithyd were in the Bassetts of Beauprè, and the other half in Llewelyn Ychan or his descendants. The half estate descended through Jenet to the cadet Bassetts, Thomas, John, and Elizabeth; and the other half and the manor, after descending in the main line of Bassetts to Ellen, from her either passed by entail or gift back to the head of her family, and was sold by his son, or was settled by Sir Rice upon his son Anthony, on his marriage with the above Elizabeth.

This necessarily complex narrative now returns to John Thomas Bassett and his children by his two wives. The *Inquisitio post Mortem* upon John Thomas Basset is not preserved; but there is extant a schedule which probably accompanied the return, and which sets forth, firstly, his death, 20th July, 5 Ed. VI (1551); secondly, that Thomas Basset, his son and next heir, was nineteen years old on St. Mark's day (25 April) in that year; and thirdly, the details of the family estate. The inquest by which these facts were established was held 15 Dec. 1551:



".....theare yearly value of all the manors [tenements] and hereditaments late John Thomas Basset Esquier deceased the xx<sup>th</sup> daye of July anno v. Ed. VI [1551], and descended in possession and reversion to Thomas Basset his son and next heyre, being of the age of xix yeres of the feast of Seint Mark in the said year, as by the office found, in the county of Glamorgan, xv die Decembris anno v<sup>to</sup> E. VI, &c.:

"COMITATUS GLAMORGAN.

Mannor of PETERSTON with the appurtenances in Peterston holden of the King in chief. Per annum £xx.

Certen lands and hereditaments in LLANTRYTHED holden of the Erle of Pembroke by knight's service as of his Castle of Cardiff, £x.

Certen lands and tenements in Pendoloyon holden of the mannor of Tallavan in socage £v. xixs. iid.

One tenement in Pendoloyon in the holding of Richard ap Jenkin, holden of the mannor of Kaerwige xd.

Total £xxxvi."

*Original marginal entry on the above :*

[....."by the deed of the said John Thomas Basset, dated 29th May, 2 Ed. VI., 1548, to George Herbert and George Norton, Knights, and to their heires on this condition, that they shulde graunte the same to the said John Thomas Basset and Elizabeth his wife and the heyres of the same begotten of her body, and for lack of such yssue to the heyres of the same John by any other wyfe to be begotten, and for lack of such yssue to the Erle of Pembroke and his heyres for ever."]

*Schedule continued :*

"Manours of BOLSTON cum pertinentiis holden of the King in chief, £xvi. vis. viiid.

"A watermill cum pertinentiis in Mylton, called the Grete Myll, holden as aforesaid £0. liiis. iiiid.

"Total £xix. 0s. 0d."

*Marginal entry on the above :*

"[Whereof £vi. vis. viiid. being a third part, is left to descend to the said heyres, and the residue, being two parts, is demised by the will of the said John Thomas Basset to John Williams and Jims ap Williams, to the use of Elizabeth daughter of the said John T. Basset, and to her heyres, etc."]



*Schedule continued :*

"Mannor of Mylton holden of the King in chief by knight's service, per annum £0 xs. 0*d*."

*Marginal :*

"[By entry (?) by deed dated 21 Sept. 4 Ed. VI, 1550, to Jims ap Howell and to the heyres of his body, lawfully begotten, with divers and sundry other remainders in tayl to other sundry persons, yielding yearly to the said J. T. Basset the rent of 10*s*.]"

*Schedule :*

"Certen lands and tenements in Bolston, parcell of the mannor of Mylton holden of the King by knight's service in chief. P<sup>r</sup> a<sup>m</sup> £0 viiis. 0*d*."

"Certain burgage in the town of Cardif, holden of the mannor of Rothe in socage £v. 0*s*. xviid.

"Total £v. ix*s*. 0*d*."

"Summa totalis £lx. xix*s*. v*d*."

*Marginal on the last two items :*

"[Descended and sold with the mannor.]"

*Summary :*

"Descended £v. ix*s*. v*d*. And geven in sundry graunts and states £lv. xs. 0*d*. Total £lx. xix*s*., whereof £xx. vis. v*d*. for the Kings Majesties third part."

*Marginal :*

"[Whereof £xiv. xviii. id. to make up the full somme of £xx. vis. v*d* for the King's third part, and the residue geven from the heyres.]"

This document shews the nature, value, and disposition of the property of John (the son of) Thomas Basset. The deed of 1548 settles Peterston, lands in Llantrithyd, lands in Pendoylon (Talavan), and lands in Pendoylon (Caerwigga), on the heirs of his body by Elizabeth or any future wife ; but is silent as to issue by any previous wife, whose reversion is cut off in favour of the Earl of Pembroke. It then seems to recite that J. T. Basset by will left one third of Bolston manor and mill to descend to his said heir, that is evidently to Thomas Basset his heir-at-law ; and two thirds to his daughter

Elizabeth. Milton manor had, no doubt, been already alienated to Jevan ap Howell, reserving only a rent of 10s., which rent is all that is dealt with. Milton is probably the Cottrel estate; and the mill, that now held by the devisees of Sir George Tyler, close to Peterston Railway Station. Bolston manor is probably the remainder of Bonvileston parish, not in Caerwiggia. If, however, Milton be Cottrell, how did Rees Meyric, so well known as its possessor, acquire it?

The originals of these documents, establishing conclusively the fact that Thomas Bassett was the eldest son of John Thomas Bassett, and the heir-at-law to the Llantrithyd estate, are in possession of his descendant and representative, Richard Basset of Bonvileston, whose ancestor was a ward of the crown on the ground of the lands held *in capite*. Probably the disinherison was connected with the second marriage, and stipulated for by the Nortons, who were considerable people. Be this as it may, Elizabeth had Llantrithyd and Talavan, and was very rich, her brother being poor. She married Anthony, second son of Sir Rice Mansell of Margam, and had two daughters, coheirs, besides three sons who died young. Of the daughters, Mary (Catherine) married, 1585, Sir Thomas Aubrey; and Cecilia married, at Llantrithyd, "16th April, 1607, Sir Rawley Bussi." Lady Bussy probably had no children, since the Aubreys had all the property.

Anthony Mansell was lessee of the tithes of Llanblethian for many years, then yet for to come, from the abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, as appears from a recital in a lease made by him to a certain Dr. — of London in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth. These great tithes, as well as those of Llantwit Major, Penmark, Llanancarvan, and Llantrissant, are now held by a lease granted by the Chapter of Gloucester, the representatives, till their estates passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of the considerable possessions of the great abbeys of Gloucester and Tewkesbury in this county. The Aubreys, who inherited Anthony Mansell's

estates, are said to have exchanged these tithe leases for the manor of Llanmadoc in Gower, an estate which still belongs to the family.

The proceedings in Chancery (ii, 349) record a suit in which Anthony Maunxell, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, were plaintiffs; and Henry Earl of Pembroke, Roger Williams, David Baghe, John Llewellyn, William Gibbons, and Thomas Lewis, defendants. The claim was to recover a deed of gift and other title-deeds of the manor or lordship of Tallavan *alias* Tyre-Seaward, late the estates of John Coke, Esq., deceased, and by him conveyed and settled to the use of the plaintiff Elizabeth, and her issue in tail. Also, in p. 290, is a note of a suit by William Oettie, plaintiff; Lewis Gythe, Llewellyn ap Howell, Richard Thomas, and Margaret verch Johan, defendants, claiming leaseholds in Pendylen, the inheritance of Anthony Maunsell, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, in her right.

Sir Thomas Aubrey was second son of William Aubrey of Cantreff, an eminent civilian in the reign of Elizabeth. Their son was Sir John of Llantrithyd, mentioned in Symonds' *Diary*, in 1645, as having £1,000 per ann. He married, 1, Margaret Lowther, from whom the Aubreys descend; and 2, Mary Lewis of Boarstal and Brill, a niece of Lewis of Van, and a considerable heiress in Oxford and Bucks. Dying childless, she settled her estates on the descendants of Sir John Aubrey, the first of her four husbands. The aggrandisement was fatal to Llantrithyd, which, though not actually deserted, was much neglected for the English property.

The following PARTICULAR (see next page) of the Llantrithyd estate was drawn up in Nov. 1699.

There is due, according to the custom of the said manor, on the death or exchange of every freeholder, a relief or alienation of double the rent. There are also heriots of the best, due on the decease of every lease and copyholder respectively; and there are reserved, and yearly due, from every lease and copyholder respect-

Llantrithyd Manor.	Acres.	Lives in being.	Annual Rents.			Improved Value.		
			£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Manor House and demesnes beneath the Portway in Llantrithyd & Llanearvan parishes	459	—	305	15	4			
Water grist mill of Llantrithyd	—	—	12	0	0			
<i>Leaseholders :</i>								
Mr. Matthew Gibbon, 1 mess., 2 tenemts. - - -	106	3	5	1	10	70	0	0
Thos. Jenkins, jur. uxoris, 1 mess., 1 tenemt. - - -	60	1	2			22		
Thos. Rosser, 1 m., 1 ten. -	8	2		6	8	7		
Ben. Langton, 1 m., 1 ten. -	20	2	7	6	6	7	5	6
B. — for another ten. -	13	2	5	6	6	5	6	6
John Courtney, 1 m., 1 ten. -	12	3	1			11	6	
Watkin David, 1 m., 1 ten. -	28	2	12			4		
<i>Copyholders :</i>								
Mr. Jenkin Leyson, 1 m., 1 ten.	19	2		13	3	18	0	3
Mr. Lewis Aubrey, Clerk, j. ux., 1 m., 2 ten. - - -	37	1		17		20		
Jenkin Leyson again, 1 m., 1 ten.	7	2		9		6		
Christ. Dawkin, 1 m., 1 ten. -	35	3	3			15		
Philip Robert, 1 tenement -	15	3	1	10	0	6	10	
William John, 1 m., 1 ten. -	24	2		1	2	15	8	10
Ben. Langton, j. ux., 1 m., 1 ten.	25	1	6	9		13		
Anthony Morgan, 1 m., 2 tents.	12	1		9		7	11	
John Griffith, 1 m., 1 ten. -	12	3		18		8	2	10
James Bassett, 1 m., 2 ten. -	5	2	2	10		2	10	
John Thos. Phillip, 1 m., 1 tent.	30	3	5			2	10	
Morgan Harry, about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre at will - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	—		4	6			
Christ. Dawkins at will - -	1	—		1				
..... lands -	258	—	19	7	10	139	7	2
Cottages by lease, by copy, & at will - - - - -	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	26			35	5	
Freeholders :	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	6	4	18	6	
Edward Mathew, Esq. - - -	—	—		2				
Mrs. Cecil Mathew, spinster -	—	—			7			
Richard Bassett, Gent. - -	—	—			10			
John Thomas, Gen., j. uxoris -	—	—		8	8			
Mr. Cradock Buller, Clerk, j. ux.	—	—		6	6			
Jenkin Leyson & Cath. Walter, widow - - - - -	—	—		2				
Anne Jenkin - - - - -	—	—		2				
<i>Llantrithyd Manor :</i>								
Freehold rents - - - - -	—	—	1	0	9			
Demesnes - - - - -	459	—	320	15	4			
Purchased lands - - - - -	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	6			35		
Leaseholds - - - - -	247	—	33	1	6	126	12	
Copyholds - - - - -	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	19	7		139	7	2
Cottagers by lease, copy, & at will -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	6	4	18	6	
Total of this manor - - -	1038 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	384	11	9	319	10	2

ively, a day's ploughing with oxen, a day's work for a man in harvest, one couple of fat capons; and from every cottager two pullets yearly, with suit of court and mill. Also the patronage and donation in fee, of the rectory of Llantrithyd, worth per ann. £70.

The same "Particular" includes the other Aubrey estates in Glamorgan. These were—Talavan manor, of 1,362 acres; annual rents, £351:3:5. Peterston manor, of 388½ acres; rents, £108:3:5. Kelligarn manor, of 648 acres; rents, £112:12:0. And Llanmadoc manor in Gower, of 245 acres; rents, £39:1:10. The whole Aubrey estate in 1699, in the county of Glamorgan, was 3,680¼ acres; yielding in actual rents, £1,095:12:5½, and of the improved value of £1148:2:9. Besides duties, heriots, etc., and the patronage of the churches of Llantrithyd, value £70, and St. Mary Hill £40 per ann.

The AUBREYS, de Alberico, whose pedigree has been very carelessly recorded in the books, settled at Abercynfrig, in Brecknock, towards the end of the eleventh century; and, with a pedigree of eleven descents, were represented, in the reign of Henry VII, by HOPKIN Aubrey, whose third son, THOMAS, was of Cantreff, and was father of William, ancestor of the Aubreys of Tredomen, Llantrithyd, and Broad Chalk.

XIII. 3. WILLIAM AUBREY, thirteenth in descent from the founder, was D.C.L., Regius Professor of Law at Oxford, principal official and vicar-general to the Archbishop of Canterbury, judge of the army at St. Quintin, a member of the Council of Wales, and a Master in Chancery and of the Court of Requests. He died 23 July, 1598, and was buried in St. Paul's. He married Williford, or Wilsopphet, daughter of John Williams of Tainton, co. Oxon; and was father of Sir Edward of Tredomen, whose son Thomas was buried at Llantrithyd 12 Jany. 1618, Sir Thomas of Llantrithyd, John of Burwelton, and six daughters, who married in Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales.

XIV. 2. Sir THOMAS AUBREY, second son, married at

Llantrithyd, Monday, 12 Feb. 1585, Mary, daughter and coheir of Anthony Mansel. He was buried 22 Nov. 1641, and she was buried in Nov. 1635, both at Llantrithyd.

26 June, 1637, Sir Thomas gave to his parish church a silver-gilt cup and cover for the communion, with power to exchange it for one of another fashion when desirable:

Their children were,—1, Mansell, christened 18 May, buried 28 July, 1600. 2, John, christened 24 Feb. 1604. 3, Thomas, of Bolston, co. Pembroke, LL.B., chancellor of St. David's church, 21 Ap. 1608; buried 20 Nov. 1673. He married Eleanora (buried 24 Ap. 1642), daughter of Sir Rice Rudd, Bart. They had Maria, christened 3 Nov. 1637; and William, christened 4 Nov. 1640. 4, Blanch, buried 2 Dec. 1588. 5, Cissil, buried 23 Aug. 1591. 6, Willigford, buried 2 July, 1594. 7, Mary, christened 2 Ap. 1602. 8, Elizabeth, married at Llantrithyd, July 1635, Sir Rice Rudd of Aberglasney, Bart. 9, Catherine, married, 24 Jan. 1598-9, Anthony Gwyn of Llansannor. 10, another Cissil, married, 1 Sept. 1614, David Jenkins of Hensol. 11, Jane, married, 6 May, 1613, Robert Button of Duffryn.

xv. Sir JOHN Aubrey, Knt., christened 24 Feb. 1604; created baronet, 13 July, 1660, 12 Charles II; buried 9 Jan. 1679. He married Maria, daughter of Sir Richard South, of London, Knt. She was buried 25 March, 1679, eleven weeks after her husband. Their children were,—1, John. 2, Lewis, christened 11 Aug. 1633; A.M. of C.C., Oxon., 29 Jan. 1683; rector of Llantrithyd in 1685. He married Jenet Howard of Llantrithyd, spinster, 24 June, 1691. He died *s. p.* She survived, and was buried 13 Oct. 1729. 3, Mary, christened 7 Aug. 1631; married Sir William Montagu, L. C. Baron of the Exchequer, a son of Edward Lord Montagu of Boughton. 4, Cecil, buried 19 Sept. 1635. 5, Elizabeth, buried 21 Aug. 1635. 6, Elizabeth, christened 2 July, 1637; married Ralph Freeman of Aspeden, Herts, who died 1714, æt. eighty-eight. She died 16 March, 1720, æt. eighty-three, and is buried at Aspeden. 7, Cecil, christened 22 July, 1638.

xvi. Sir JOHN Aubrey, second baronet, of Llantrithyd, Boarstall, and Brill; M.P. for Brackley, 10 W. III, till his death in Sept. 1700; buried at Llantrithyd, 30 Oct. He married, 1, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Lowther of Lowther, Bart., and by her had, 1, John. He married, 2, Mary, eldest daughter and final heir of William Lewis of the Van and of Boarstall, and by her had, 2, Elizabeth, christened 23 May, 1645 (1685). Dame Mary married, 1st, William Jephson; and 3rd, at Llantrithyd, 30 Dec. 1701, Sir Charles Kemeys of Cefn Mably, Bart. Her fourth husband was William Aubrey, LL.B., of New College, Oxford, gent., grandson of William Aubrey and Willigford Williams. They were married at Boarstall, 10 Aug. 1703.

xvii. Sir JOHN Aubrey, third Bart., who appears as a lessor in leases from 1727-34. He was christened at Llantrithyd 27 May, 1680; M.P. for Cardiff, 4 Anne; died 16th; buried at Boarstall, 23 Ap. 1745. He married, 1, Mary Staley, buried 7 July, 1714, and had,—1, Sir John, fourth baronet, born 2nd, christened 23rd Jany. 1704; ob. cœl. 14 Oct. 1767. The estate seems at this time to have been heavily burthened, for in a roll of accounts by William Llewelin, in 1762-3, Thomas Aubrey, Esq., has the rents of what, in 1788, is called the settled estate, and Mr. Jephson and Miss Aubrey were considerable occupiers. 2, Thomas. 3, Margaret, christened 5 May, 1702; buried 3 Nov. 1712. 4, Mary, christened 26 Aug. 1703; buried Dec. 1768. 5, Janet, christened 21 Oct. 1704. 6, Cecil, christened 29 Nov. 1705. 7, Elizabeth, christened 13 Sept. 1712, died Jan. 1734. She married Henry Lintot of Horsham. Sir John married, secondly, Frances Jephson, by whom had, 8, Frances, christened 1 June, 1716; buried 22 Aug. 1775. She married Denham Jephson, M.P. for Mallow. 9, Margaret, christened 25 Oct. 1717; buried 22 Feb. 1793. 10, Penelope, christened 18 Nov. 1718. Sir John married, thirdly, Mrs. Jane Thomas, by whom he had no issue.

xviii. Sir THOMAS Aubrey, fifth Bart., who appears as



a lessor as Thomas Aubrey, Esq., from 1745-50, and as Sir Thomas from 1770-86. He was born 29 May, christened 14 June, 1708; died 4th, buried at Llantrithyd 13 Sept. 1786. He married Martha, elder daughter of Richard Carter of Chilton, Oxon., chief justice of South Wales. She died 5th, and was buried at Llantrithyd 14th, Dec. 1788, æt. seventy-six. They had issue,—1, John. 2, Thomas, M.P. for Wallingford, 1784-90; major in the army; inspector of volunteers. Died 15 Jan. 1814, having married Miss Twining. 3, Richard. 4, Patty Mary, died 13 Sept., buried at Boarstall 19 Sept. 1774, æt. twenty-four.

xix. Sir JOHN Aubrey, Bart., M.P. for Bucks, etc., married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir James Colebrooke of Gatton, Bart.; and had an only son, John, who was accidentally poisoned at about fifty-three years old. Sir John married, secondly, Martha Catherine, daughter and coheir of George R. Carter of Chilton.

xix. 3. RICHARD Aubrey, of Ash Hall, Esq., born 21 May, 1744; of All Souls' College, Oxon; lieutenant-colonel Royal Glamorgan Militia from 1795; died at Tainton, 31 March; buried at Llantrithyd, 9 April 1808. He married Frances, second daughter of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby of Meriden, 26 Feb. 1780. She died 12th, and was buried 20th, Dec. 1782, æt. thirty-one. They had,—1, Thomas. 2, Maria Martha, died Oct. 1781, æt. three months. 3, Julia, married Thomas Cartwright of Aynhoe, M.P. for Northamptonshire, and for many years father of the House of Commons.

xx. Sir THOMAS DIGBY Aubrey, seventh and last baronet, christened privately at Llanblethian, 2 Dec. 1782. "Received into the congregation" at Llantrithyd, 3 June, 1784. He married, 9 Dec. 1813, Mary, daughter of Thomas Wright, who died 27 Nov. 1817. Sir Thomas died, *s. p.*, — 185—. Upon his death the entailed estate vested in

xxi. MARIA MARTHA Aubrey, daughter and heiress of Major Thomas Aubrey. She married Capt. — Ricketts, R.N., and has issue.



## LLANTRITHYD PLACE.

Contiguous to, and on the west side of, the churchyard, are the ruins of Llantrithyd Place, the seat, successively, of the Bassetts, Mansells, and Aubreys, whose designation, when created baronets in 1660, was taken from this estate. The house, a Tudor structure, without traces of anything earlier, is, or very recently was, a very fine example of the dwelling-place of a wealthy Welsh squire during the reign of the house of Tudor. Its plan is a Greek II, composed of a body and two wings, forming three sides of a court open towards the west or principal and entrance front. The wings are single, as is the body; that is, occupied by rooms extending across their breadth, and therefore opening the one from the other; but behind, or east of the body, is a projection containing the staircase and diningroom, and on the first floor a withdrawingroom.

The court is 68 feet deep by 53 broad; and the wings, the depth of the court, are 26 feet broad. The body is 74 feet long by 26 broad, exterior dimensions; and the eastern building is 28 feet broad by 60 feet long. Thus the house proper covers above 7,000 superficial feet.

The approach from the high road, north of the house, lies between a pair of heavy stone piers still standing, and led up the court to a porch of two stories, the door beneath which opened direct into the entrance hall. This was 43 feet by 22, and 14 feet high, having a flat ceiling supported by three very heavy oak beams, of which the lower halves were seen. The walls were plastered, and panelled with oak to the ceiling; but the soffits of the windows were in embossed plaster.

To the north was a grand window of six lights, and 12 feet opening; and on the west side, two windows of 6 feet opening, looking into the court, and placed between the entrance door and a door leading into the lower parlour in the north wing. In the east wall is a large fireplace, of 7 feet opening, between a door, of 6

feet, leading upon the staircase, and a window, of four lights, looking towards the church. In the south wall a door led into the inner hall. This was a chamber 20 feet by 22 feet, having a window of 14 feet opening in its south wall, a four-light window towards the court, and in the east wall a door from the diningroom. These two rooms, the entrance and inner hall, together occupy the whole length and breadth of the body of the house, and above them is the grand gallery.

The parlour, in the north wing, opened from the upper end of the entrance hall. It was 20 feet square, also panelled, and with a flat ceiling, having windows, to the east of 8 feet, and to the north of 6 feet opening; and a semicircular oriel, of 10 feet diameter, with eight lights, projecting into the court. The parlour probably had a fireplace in the west wall, in which is a passage opening to the garden in the north front. The rest of this wing seems to have contained steward's offices and a back stair. It has a door into the court, and another, closed up, in the south gable.

The diningroom and staircase occupy the building on the east side of the hall. The diningroom, 30 feet by 20, has a sub-basement or cellar lighted from the south. Its first floor, opening from the inner hall and the staircase, had a window of 6 feet opening towards the south, and another of 25 feet opening towards the east. The fireplace was probably in the west wall, at the back of the inner hall, and near it was a door connecting the two rooms.

The staircase tower, 20 feet square inside, contained an oak staircase 7 feet broad, with a landing at each angle. Its cellar floor communicated by two arches with the cellar under the dining-room, and was reached by an unseen stair under the main staircase in the north-east angle of the tower. A door of 6 feet opening from the entrance hall, and another nearly as broad, from the dining-room, opened upon the floor at the foot of the stairs. At the second landing a door in the north wall opened upon the high ground outside, and was the pri-

vate way towards the church. The fourth landing was at the level of the gallery, and in front of its principal entrance; but the staircase was continued by three more landings (in all, seven or perhaps eight) to reach the attics. It was lighted from the north and east, its two exterior walls.

The grand gallery was a magnificent apartment, of larger dimensions than that at the Van. It extended from gable to gable, 68 feet, and was 24 feet broad. It had a coved barrel roof, of plaster, rising 10 feet above the springing, which was 14 feet from the floor. At its south end was a window of two tiers of lights, of nearly the full breadth of the room, and at its north end another, also of two tiers, and 12 feet opening. Due west of this a private door led into a mural passage in the north wing. In the west wall three windows, of 6 feet opening, and four lights each, looked into the court, and a small door led into the chamber above the porch. In the wall is also a door leading into the upper parlour.

Besides a door leading into the withdrawing-room, there was in the east wall, between the entrance from the staircase and a window of 6 feet opening, looking towards the church, a large fireplace, the marble casing and ornaments of which have been wrenched away, leaving the iron cramps and broken fragments. The jambs of this fireplace were two large statues, representing Justice and Mercy, in veined marble. Above them was a large marble shield of Aubrey quartering a chevron between three crosses (?), and impaling Mansell and Bassett quarterly; and above this, Aubrey and his crest. There were six tiers of oak panels. Covering the walls, and above them, was a frieze of flowers and a cornice, whence sprung the coved ceiling. This was a flat, four-centred arch in plaster, worked in large flat coffers, with ornamental bosses, each charged with a coat of arms. In the centre of the whole was Aubrey quartering Mansell.

The ends of the vault were gabled, not hipped, and one of them still exhibits its plaster decorations.

The withdrawing-room is above the dining-room. It

is 22 feet by 32 feet, with windows on the south and east. The latter is of great size, and seems to have been continued through the two stories. In the north wall a door led upon the staircase. In the west is another door, towards the gallery; and in this wall seems also to have been a fireplace, now destroyed.

The upper parlour, 22 feet square, has a large window to the north; and the oriel, already described, towards the court. In the west wall a door led to bedrooms; and in the east was a large window, which seems to have been closed, and the wall thickened, exteriorly, from 2 feet 10 inches to 7 feet, to carry a mural gallery, either a garde-robe, or a small stair to the attics.

The south wing appears to have had no direct communication with the body of the house. It is much dilapidated. It, no doubt, contained the kitchen. It has a small door towards the court.

The gallery has no attics. The coved ceiling ascends into the roof, which ends in two gables.

The staircase and dining-room tower had an attic story and cellars. The wings seem to have been subdivided into small chambers; and in parts, towards their west ends, had three regular floors and cellars.

The position of the house, on ground sloping towards the south, was favourable for the construction of terraced gardens, and full advantage seems to have been taken of this. The ground north, falling towards the house, is retained by a wall and terrace towards the west. West, again, of the house, by about a hundred feet, the middle platform is retained by another wall separating it from the paddock.

Southward is the office court, sloping from the house, the south wing forming its north side. It is about 150 feet by 120, and has on the east a wall dividing it from a walled-in garden, on the west a large barn, and on the lower or southern side various buildings, one of which may be rather earlier than the house. It is a long building, occupied as three cottages, with small square-headed windows, and one good Perpendicular door.

Another exterior door opens into a stair in the gable, which ascends to the loft.

Another out-building has been a brew- and bake-house. At one end is a large fireplace with an oven; and at the other a very thick gable wall, in which two large fireplaces stand back to back. On one side is the circular bed of a cauldron, 6 feet diameter; and on the other, a stair ascends from the ground, passes between the two chimneys, and comes out upon the upper floor. One of the chimneys rests upon a fine oak beam, 7 feet long, and 1 foot square.

South, again, of these buildings are walled enclosures covering the bottom of the valley, and containing traces of fish-ponds, orchards, and gardens.

A note to the Iolo MS., p. 368 (8vo., 1848), citing a writing, says: "The place (Llantrithyd Castle when demolished) was never afterwards built castle-fashion, but in form of a Great Place house, as it is seen at this day, 1591."

After the Van, Llantrithyd probably shared with Beauprè and Cefn Mably the reputation of the principal seats on the eastern side of the county. Its accommodations were spacious, its internal fittings rich, its surrounding demesne considerable, and its owners, after the marriage with Mary Lewis, and the acquisition of Boarstal, ranked among the more considerable gentry of the county. The acquisition of the Brill and Boarstal estates, though it added to the consequence of the family, was the ruin of Llantrithyd, which gradually ceased to be their favoured residence, though they seem to have come here part of every year until late in the eighteenth century.

Sir John Awbrey, the penultimate baronet, while resident here, lost his only son under very painful circumstances, and in consequence deserted the place, which was for a time occupied by the Broughton family. Being on bad terms with his brother, Sir John granted long leases of lands about the house to his natural daughter, and thus rendered residence almost imprac-

licable. His nephew and successor cut down the avenue, and dismantled the house, which was for many years used by the tenants as a storehouse of wood and stone. The roof fell in about 1832, and the staircase more recently. The armorial shields of veined marble now in the church were moved from the grand chimney-piece in the saloon; and two caryatid figures from the same place form part of a chimney-piece in Mr. Tyler's house at Ty Vry. The oak panelling is said to have been sent into Cheshire. The aspect of the house, internally and externally, has been preserved in two lithographs from the accurate and skilful pencil of Mrs. Traherne of Coedriglan, one of the lighter of the many services rendered by that lady to the antiquities of her native county.

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#### APPENDIX.

##### "INQUISITIO P. MORTEM" ON JOHN BASSET.

11 July, 1492. (*Fonmon MSS.*)

Inquisitio capta apud Kaerdif undecimo die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici septimi post conquestum septimo, coram Radulpho Bampton Escaetore comitatus Glamorganie et Morganie virtute brevis diem clausit extremum eidem est directe et altera parte hujus inquisitionis per sacramentum Johannis Butler Ricardi Turbervil Ricardi ap Howell ap Thomas Thoma Turbervil Ludowici ap Richard Ricardi Lougher Llewelyni ap John Gwyn Thomæ ap Howel ap Thomas Williemi ap Jankyn Havard Williemi Cagan de Wringston Williemi ap Howel ap Llewelyn et Jevin ap Jankyn ap Adam.

Qui dicunt per eorum sacrosanctum quod Johannes Basset seisitus fuit die quo obiit in duabus partibus dimidii unius feodi militis in Llantrithed et in dimidia parte unius feodi militis in Marcross quæ valent in totam per annum ultimo.....£16:8:4; et tenentur de domino per servicium militare. Ulterius dicunt quod dictus Johannes Basset fuit seisitus die quo obiit de certis terris et tenementis in Eglisprues in libero soccagio de Castellon per unam rosam rubeam annuatim et valent per annum ultimis reprisis £40. Et dicunt etiam quod prædictus Johannes Basset non seisitus fuit aliquibus aliis terris et tenementis in comitatu Glamorganie et Morganie predicta die quod obiit. Et quod idem Johannes Basset obiit 24<sup>to</sup> die Maii ultimo presente, et quod Jacobus Basset est filius suus et heres et fuit

ætatis vigesimi sex annorum et amplius die quo dictus Johannes Basset obiit. In cujus rei testimonium huic inquisitioni testibus prefatis est qui predicti Juratores sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Datum die anno et loco prædictis.

Written on an indented parchment, twelve inches by three inches, and slit so as upon three slips to carry thirteen seals in red wax. The seals are rude, and not very decipherable. One bears the Carne pelican vulning herself, and another what resembles the trunk of a tree couped and eradicated, with a motto of three short words in Gothic character.

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*Substance of two Deeds of Lease for a Year, and Release, on the Settlement of Marriage between Dame Mary Aubrey and Sir Charles Kemeys. From the originals.*

Lease for a year, 29 Dec. 1701. Three parties,—1, Dame M. Aubrey; 2, Sir C. Kemeys; 3, C. Button and trustees.

Dame Mary grants to Button, for certain uses, the manor of Borestal and house, the advowson, the manor of Brill, the impropriate parsonages of Brill and Oakley, and the advowson of the two vicarages, all in Bucks; also the manor of Piddington-cum-Muswell, in Bucks and Oxon; also certain manors, etc., included in an indenture of the 17th of January last past.

*Deed of Release, 30 Dec., 13 W. III, A.D. 1701.*

Parties,—1, Dame Mary Awbrey, relict of Sir John A. of Llantrythyd, Bt. decd.; 2, Sir Charles Kemeys of Cefn Mably, Bt.; 3, Charles Button of Duffryn, Esq.; Thomas Button of Cottrell, Esq.; Oliver St. John of Penmark, Esq.

Cites, first, an indenture of 3 Jany. 1671, between—1, Edward Lewis of the Van, Esq.; 2, Willm. Jephson of the Middle Temple, Gent.; 3, Richard Lewis of Edington, Esq.; by which Edward L. gave to W. J. £100 per ann. for life, and to Richard L. and his heirs, etc., £100 per ann. from W. J.'s death, for the life of Mary (Awbrey then) Jephson, for her separate use; both charged on lands in Eglwysilan. And this last annuity Dame Mary, in consideration of her approaching marriage, now directs Richard Lewis to include in the new deed.

Cites also another indenture, 19 March, 1671, between—1, Edward Lewis of Van; 2, Wm. Jephson; 3, Dame M. Awbrey (then Jephson), wife of W. J.; by which Edward Lewis, in consideration of £800, gives Mary J. £100 per ann. for life, charged on lands in Llanvabon, Pendoylon, and Llanharry, and on the fourth part of Peterston manor or lordship in the parishes of Peterston and St. Andrew's.



Cites further a third indenture, of 14 March, of lease; and 15 March, 1692, of release, between—1, Sir John Awbrey, Bt., of Llantrithyd, and Dame Mary Awbrey; 2, Hon. William Montague, Esq.; by which Sir J. A. conveys to W. M., Borestal, Brill, etc., as above, and all the manors, etc., which were settled on Sir J. A. and Dame M. A. by indenture, 17 Jany. last, between—1, Sir J. A. and Dame M. A.; 2, John Lloyd, Gent.; 3, Richard Lewis, Esq.; Sir James Butler; Philip Neve, Esq.; and Thomas Bridgeman, Gent.; to the use of Sir J. A. for life, with remainder to Dame Mary for her life.

Then follows the settlement of all Mary Aubrey's property on Sir C. Kemeys for their joint lives, with remainder to her for her life, in case of her survival, and she waives dower. £1000 is reserved for her niece, Frances Jephson, then unmarried; and £1000 for Isabella, another niece, wife of William Sandys of Miserden, co. Gloucester; and Dame Mary has £300 per ann. to her separate use.

Signed Mary Awbrey, Charles Kemeys. Five seals, of which the first is Awbrey, Bt., impaling Lewis. A lion rampant. Witnesses,—Robert Button; Phil. Edwards, Clerk; Edward Powell, Clerk.

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#### THE AUBREY ESTATE.

In "Sir John Aubrey's Survey Book" of 1788, the property is divided into the "settled estate" and the "purchased estate"; and a Mrs. Aubrey, Sir John's "aunt-in-law," held leases at low rents over a large part of the whole.

The survey includes the manor and parish of Llantrithyd, the manor of Llantrissant, two holdings called "The Glyn," in Llantrissant parish; Marcross manor and parish; Peterston manor, which extends into Llanharry parish; lands in Llantrissant manor and Peterston parish; in Llantrissant manor and parish; in St. Fagan's parish and Pencoed manor; in Pendoylon, Ystrad Owen, Llanblethian, and Welsh St. Donat's parishes, in the manor of Talavan; the manor of Llancarvan and Leeds Castle, in Llancarvan and Bonvilston parishes; the manor of Llanmadoc; lands in St. Mary Hill parish and Gelligarn manor; in Penlline parish and Gelligarn manor; in St. Mary Hill Down.

The tenants who held the "parks," and who on that account alone had right of common, were, William Reese, Esq., David John, Wilkin Thomas, William Edwards, John Lewis, and Thomas Williams.



The terms "settled" and "purchased" are erroneously selected. By "settled", Sir John means that of which he is seized in fee simple; by "purchased", that which was settled under the will of his grandfather, Sir John Aubrey, on the then present Sir John for life, with remainders in tail male. In the following schedule, S and P distinguish the two estates.

	A.	R.	P.
In the manor of Llantrithyd .	1240	0	13
" " Llantrissant (Sir John) .	159	1	12
" " " (Mrs. Aubrey) .	44	3	9
" " Marcross (P.) .	287	1	38
" " Peterston on Ely (S. & P.) .	743	0	39
In parish of Peterston and manor of Llantrissant (S.) .	93	2	6
In parish of Llantrissant (P.) .	48	1	7
In manor of Pencoed (P.) .	244	0	28
In parish of Pendoylon (S. & P.) .	654	1	33
" " Ystrad Owen (S.) .	427	3	10
" " Llanblethian (S.) .	56	2	24
" " W. St. Donat's (S.) .	690	0	34
In manor of Llanmadoc (S.) .	1050	2	28
" " Llancarvan & Leeds Castle (P.) .	420	1	16
In parish of Bonvilston and manors of Llancarvan and L. Castle (P.) .	32	2	1
Ditto, ditto (?) .	14	0	38
In manor of Gellygarn (S.) .	1019	3	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7227	2	16

Valued at £3,859 : 4 : 9 per ann.

It is doubtful, hence, whether Llantrissant manor belonged to the Aubreys or not,—probably not. This seems to assert two manors of Llancarvan; Sir John's is, no doubt, Carn Llwyd. It is also doubtful whether there existed a mesne manor of Llantrissant: if so, it must necessarily have been held of the lordship of Miscin.

1867.

G. T. C.  
R. O. J.

## MONA ANTIQUA.

## CROMLECH AT TREFIGNETH.

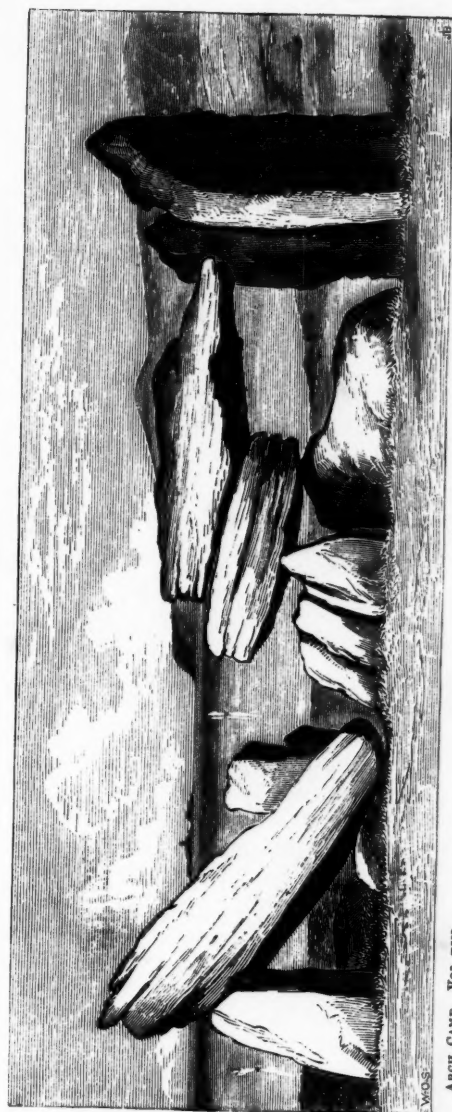
THE cromlech, or rather cistvaen, of Trefigneth stands upon a rocky knoll close to the farmhouse of Trefigneth, about a mile and a half from Holyhead. There is a commanding view from it over the port and bay of Holyhead, with the Skerries island and lighthouse, and the opposite coast of Anglesey, in the distance. About seventy or eighty years ago many of the stones, which formed the covered chamber, were wantonly taken for gate-posts and lintels; but the late Lady Stanley of Penrhos preserved it from further destruction at that time, and it remains now as it then was. It presents the appearance of having been a covered chamber, of about 20 feet in length, 4 feet in height inside, and 4 feet wide, composed of a row of upright stones on each side, covered with large flat stones. There is a tradition that, when first exposed, on the removal of the superincumbent mound of earth or stones, that urns and human bones were found inside.

About a quarter of a mile further on, near Trearddur farm, close to the road on the right, there are the traces of a similar cromlech (now nearly obliterated), called Coetan Arthur. Near this spot, in 1837, a vessel containing a great many Roman copper coins was found, of the later emperors. I took them to the British Museum, but there was none peculiar; and I regret that they were purloined in transmission by post to the owner.

Nearer Holyhead, on the same road, there is a fine maenhir on the right, in a field near Ty Mawr farm.

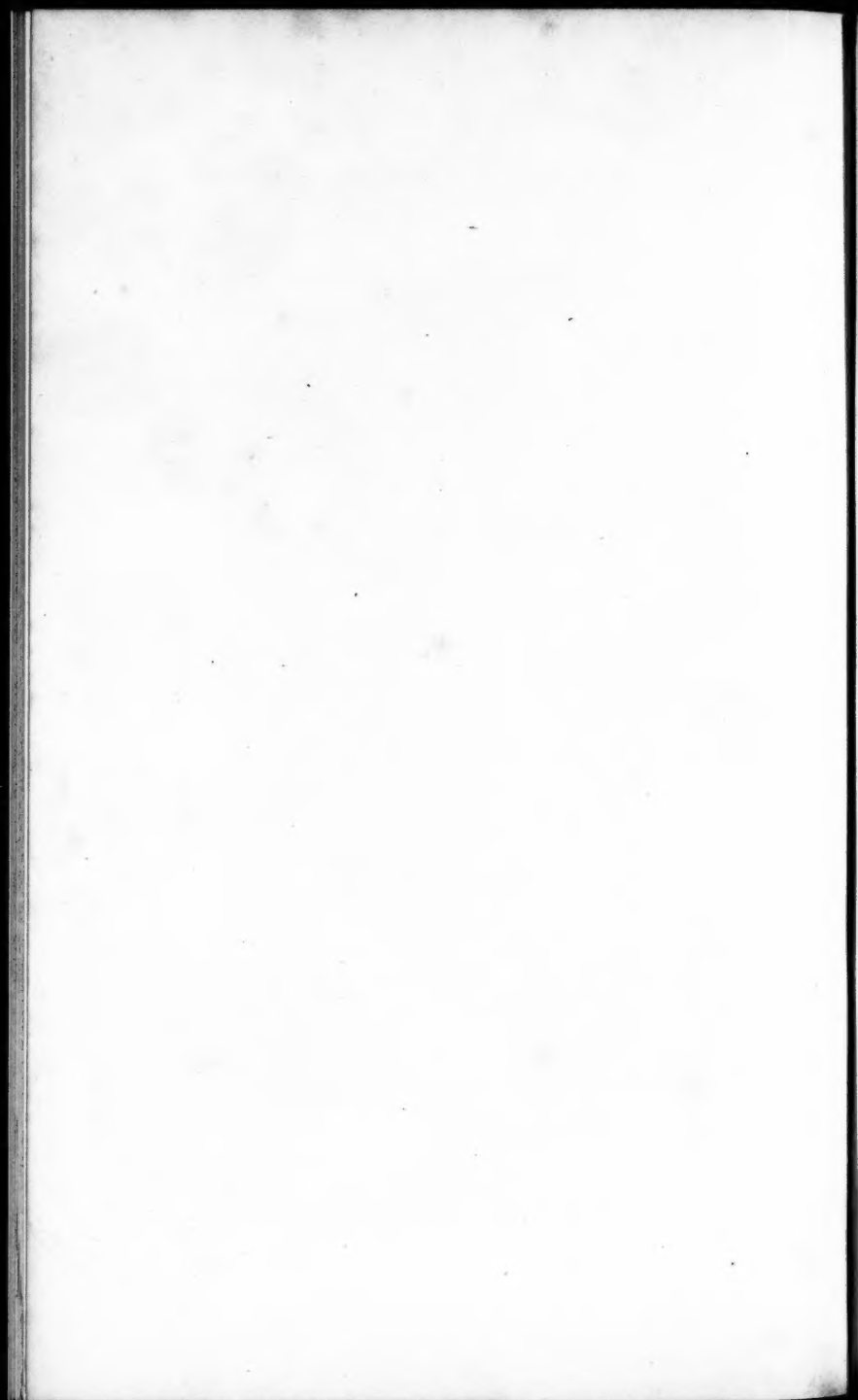
W. O. STANLEY.

Penrhos. March 23, 1867.



ARCH. CAMB. VOL. XIII.

CROWLECH, TREFIGNETH, HOLYHEAD.



HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LANDING OF  
HENRY EARL OF RICHMOND, A.D. 1485,  
AT MILFORD,

AND OF HIS PROGRESS TO BOSWORTH.

TOWARDS the latter end of the month of July, 1485, ere the summer's heat had abated, and whilst all nature looked promising with the hopes of the year, then fast approaching maturity, great activity and excitement prevailed in and around Milford Haven; and that noble harbour, in general so little appreciated, became all at once a centre of attraction. Sentinels kept continual watch to the north and south, along the coast; the people of the country were gathered together in masses, and messengers and scouts were constantly passing to and fro with matters of secret intelligence. The gentry, with their retainers, seemed to be preparing for some enterprise of weight. Foremost amongst these was Rice ap Thomas, whose power was greater than that of any man in Wales, having three counties under his command. With him were joined Sir Thomas Perrot of Haroldstone near Haverfordwest, Sir John Wogan of Wiston Castle, and the following experienced soldiers, John Savage, Arnold Butler, Richard Griffith, and John Morgan, besides Rice's two younger brothers, David and John. Henry Earl of Richmond had already set sail from Harfleur, with two thousand troops, which the King of France had supplied to assert and prosecute his pretensions to the crown of England against Richard III, and was expected from day to day to land upon that part of the Welsh coast, and the gentlemen named had made arrangements for receiving him and joining his forces.

After some days of anxiety and expectation, on Thursday the 1st of August, just before the setting sun cast its last flickering gleam of light over field and over flood, intelligence was brought to Rice ap Thomas and

his friends, by his emissaries, that they had descried a small fleet of ships making towards the harbour's mouth at Milford, whereupon he put his men in order, and set off towards the Dale, one of the many bays or roadsteads within that capacious harbour; and there meeting with the Earl of Richmond ready to land, he received him, to whom he made tenders of service both in his own name and in theirs who were present. The Earl of Richmond, encouraged by so auspicious a beginning, spoke thus:

"My dear cozen, and beloved countrymen and fellow soldiers, it is now upwards of fourteen years since my uncle Jasper and myself escaped out of these parts, and hither at length we are returned again. I fled then for my life. I return now for a crown,—a crown my undoubted right. My life and my crown are inseparable. I must either enjoy both or neither. David Thomas, your noble brother, sir, as all men here present, and I, shall ever acknowledge, beyond all hope preserved my life; and you, my dear cozen, with the assistance of these valorous gentlemen under your discreet conduct, may serve as special instruments to help me to my crown, injuriously held from me by a most tyrannical and bloody usurpation. Perform you the latter, sir, which I am confident of, as he had truly accomplished the former, and you leave not the world courtesy equivalent to these to bestow upon me. Oh, the miserable afflictions and heavy calamities we have sustained since last I trod upon this part of the earth! It strikes me with horror to think of them, and the neighbouring nations tremble at the report. What hath that cruel butcher, Richard Duke of Gloucester, left unattempted, that might make way for his outrageous ambition? How many of our nobles and others have perished by his bloody commands, without any legal trial? Five kings and princes of the blood miserably murdered, two virtuous queens basely traduced, and a third, even his own wife, empoysoned; incest likewise proposed; myself forced to live in the state of a pilgrim or banished man; to leave my fortune and my country, and live upon the alms of strangers; a price set upon my head, and wicked ministers suborned to work my confusion: and all to raise a stair to his ungracious promotion. My dear countrymen, you are all assembled here at this time for the same purpose. I read it in your looks. 'Tis your valour and virtue which I principally need. You are the men who add strength to good causes. Here I come, fellow soldiers, more in your

right than my own. What shall I say? Here I stand before you; but what name to give myself I am altogether to seek. A private man I will not be called, seeing I am of the best blood of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom; yea, by all the world besides, that have heard of my just title and pre-  
tence, allowed for a prince; and yet a prince you cannot well call me whilst another possesseth my right. Besides, a question may be raised whether you yourselves be traitors or true subjects, till it be decided what manner of man you have amongst you, a true prince or an enemy. What remaineth then but that we jointly use our best endeavours for the clearing up of this point, and shew to all parties, whensoever we come, by an invincible demonstration of prowess, that the Lord of Hosts is patron of our cause, to second us doubt ye not. continue therefore in that height of courage you now are; and let us either in living together procure the peace and welfare of this commonwealth, or by our death conclude our miseries. In both let us have a due care of our ancestry and of our posterity."

The Earl had no sooner finished but all flocked unto him without order, and fell to shouts and acclamations, crying "King Henry! King Henry! Down with the bragging white boar!" When they had thus given vent to their feelings, Rice ap Thomas, commanding every man to his colours, in reply addressed the Earl,—

"My Lord and master, you are here, with the general applause of these my fellow soldiers, saluted king; and our suit now is, you will take us to your protection. We are yet but in a storm, and it much concerns both you and us speedily to provide for each others' safety. While we have you at the helm, we are confident, by God's help and your wise discretion, to arrive ere long at our wished-for port. Let us therefore, if we mean to do well, stick well to the business. We have furniture of arms sufficient, and to spare; and I assure you our hearts are as well furnished within, as our bodies without. God has given you the absolute commandery of both; with us remains only the duty of obedience. Were we, sir, upon some private attempt of our own, we could proceed, stop, go on, and come off, at pleasure. With you, my Lord, who are designed for empire, it is otherwise, there being no middle course to run; a king or a beggar. You are, God be thanked, in a good way to put things out of doubt. Go on then, sir, and lose no time. As for our well-wishes, I hope we have satisfied you in words; action must now be the true touchstone to try us thoroughly;

that will shew us whole unto you, whom for the present you see but in part. Let us then, sir, be adoing. Call, my Lord, for your French forces ashore, and let them take some ease and refreshment; examine what defects they have in their arms, or otherwise; and, according to our means, we shall not be wanting to minister a supply. Then may you dispose of both them and us as shall best suit with your affairs. So God prosper our proceedings."

Rice ap Thomas having ended, the Frenchmen lying aboard all this while, were sent for to land, who, upon their coming, were marvellously well and kindly received by the Welshmen, and treated with all courtesy; each man striving to give them contentment, and cheering them with fresh victuals, or what other way they could devise to increase and continue this new begun acquaintance. The Earl of Richmond then entreated the Earls of Oxford and Pembroke to muster the French, and view their defects, who found they wanted both necessary furniture of arms and other munitions. Besides that, they were very raw and ignorant in shooting, handling their weapons, and discharging the ordinary duties of soldiers: men, as it seemed, raised out of the refuse of the people, and clapped upon the Earl to avoid further importunities; which coming to Rice ap Thomas's ears, he for the present furnished them with all such things as he could spare.

After the Earl had embraced Sir Rice for these services, they both, with the Earls of Oxford and Pembroke, consulted as to the best course for setting forward; and it was settled that the Earl should shape his course by way of Cardigan, and Rice ap Thomas through Caermarthen; that each going their several way, the Welsh and the French might be kept asunder, to prevent such differences as commonly arise between strangers; appointing Shrewsbury as their rendezvous. In the meantime Arnold Butler, Richard Griffith, and John Morgan, were despatched to meet the Earl at different points of the route; to strengthen his party, if occasion offered; to direct and convey him over those uncouth ways and



fastnesses; to call in such provisions as the country could afford; and also to inform the people, as they went along, what side Rice ap Thomas meant to take.

After a hospitable entertainment by Rice ap Thomas at his Castle of Carew, the two divisions separated the next morning, and proceeded on their routes; that of Rice by way of Carmarthen, Llandovery, and Brecon; at which latter place divers of the Vaughans and Games gave him the meeting,—men of noble families, and very powerful in those countries, and attended by many followers. From Brecon the Welsh proceeded with speed towards Shrewsbury, through Rhayader, Llanidloes, and Newtown; the forces being full 2,000 horse, well manned at all points. At the same time the Earl of Richmond, with his French force, left Carew Castle for Haverfordwest. Here he was welcomed by the inhabitants, and proceeded to Cardigan. On his march forward he was received at Llwyn Davydd, in the parish of Llandisilio-gogo, Cardiganshire, by its owner, Davydd ap Jeun, who had the honour of entertaining the Earl and his army for one night, which he did in a style of hospitality suited to the high rank and expectations of his guest. After the hero of Bosworth became Henry VII, his host of Llwyn Davydd was gratified with rich and rare presents from royalty: amongst which, in particular, was a drinking-horn called a “hirlas,” often referred to by the bards, and held in high esteem by them. The horn is tipped with silver, and is mounted on a silver stand, on which are the royal arms with the greyhound of the family of Richmond and the dragon of Cadwalader as supporters. This relic was given by the family of Llwn-davydd to Richard Earl of Carberry, who had command of that district during the civil war, and thus became deposited at Golden Grove, where it is still preserved by Earl Cawdor.

The following day the Earl of Richmond was entertained by Einion ap David Llwyd at Wern Newydd, in the parish of Llanarth, Cardiganshire, who strove to outdo his neighbour in the splendour of his hospitality.

The houses of the Welsh gentry were at this time amply supplied with foreign wines and luxuries; and we learn that the whole country supplied Richmond with necessities and accommodation on his march.

The next place where we hear positively of the Earl of Richmond is at Mathafarn, beyond Machynlleth, though there must have been more than one intermediate station, as the distance is full forty miles. Mathafarn was then the residence of David Llwyd ap Llewelyn, ancestor of the Pughes of that place. He was an eminent poet, and is said to have been very instrumental, by his writings, in exciting his countrymen to the cause of Richmond, who visited the bard on his route to Bosworth, and stayed a night with him. David Llwyd being consulted in confidence by the Earl as to the issue of his hazardous adventure, hesitated, but promised the Earl an answer on the morrow; yet, perplexed by the importance of the question, passed a sleepless night. When his wife learned the cause of his perplexity, she remarked,—“Can you doubt what to reply? Tell him the event will be successful. If your prediction be verified, you will have honours and rewards; if he fail, he will never return to reproach you.” Which advice her husband followed. The truth of this tale is attested by a Welsh proverb founded upon this fact, “*Cynghor gwraig heb ei ofyn*” (a wife’s advice without being asked for); and is further confirmed by David Llwyd ap Llewelyn having been subsequently created an esquire of the body to King Henry VII.

From Mathafarn the Earl and his forces passed up the vale of the Dovey, in all probability, as far as Mallwyd, and thence by the pass of Bwlchfyfedwen, as the next place of resting noticed is in Castle Caereinion parish, where he is said to have slept a night in the old mansion of Dolarddyn, the residence of an ancestor of the Wynnes of that place. On his progress thence he was met by Rice ap Thomas at the head of the Welsh contingent. Tradition alleges that the two portions of the army met again at Mynydd Digoll (or the long

mountain), actually in Montgomeryshire, though on the confines of Shropshire; where also the North Wales chieftains, well affected to his cause, joined him with their forces.

The Earl delayed his advance upon Shrewsbury till he was master of Forton and Montford Bridge, two points of main importance, as he was thus provided with a passage into the midland counties of England, should Shrewsbury shut her gates upon him. Having secured Montford Bridge, his army encamped upon Forton Heath, and thence he despatched messengers to Shrewsbury to demand entrance to that town. When the messengers arrived at the foot of the Welsh bridge they found the place in a posture of defence, the gates shut, the portcullis down, and the bailiffs ready to give their answer. The senior of the magistrates, Thomas Mytton, Esquire, declared that he knew the Earl for no king; but only acknowledged as such King Richard, whose lieutenants he and his fellows were. Much parleying ensued, but Mr. Mytton continuing resolute, the messengers returned to Forton, where it is known the Earl passed the night in the house of one Hugh of Forton. On the following morning the negotiation with the bailiffs of Shrewsbury was renewed, and the Earl personally assured the magistrates that he did not mean to hurt the town or the inhabitants, but only desired to pass on to try his pretensions to the crown. Mr. Mytton began to yield to these suggestions, and in the end the portcullis was drawn up, and the Earl and his retinue admitted within the gates. The corporation received him with all respect, and assisted in procuring certain soldiers to accompany him. Sir Richard Corbet of Moreton Corbet, who had been a stout Lancastrian, joined him immediately upon his arrival at Shrewsbury, and even went the length of taking the oath of allegiance to him, as if he were already invested with the royal dignity, and collected a body of eight hundred gentlemen and yeomen, with whom he accompanied the Earl to Bosworth.

From Shrewsbury the Earl and his forces marched to Newport, where the example of Sir Richard was followed by other gentlemen of Shropshire ; in particular by Humphrey Cotes, Esq., of Woodcote, who fell on the Earl's side at Bosworth ; and by Sir Gilbert Talbot, who joined him with two thousand tall men, vassals or dependants of his nephew, the Earl of Shrewsbury, then a minor. Thence they advanced to Stafford, next to Lichfield, where the Earl heard King Richard had advanced from Nottingham to Leicester, with an army hastily gathered, to intercept his farther advance upon London. Whereupon the Earl marched to Tamworth to meet him, where he took up his quarters in the Castle. The two armies left the towns of Leicester and Tamworth at the same time precisely, and then encamped during the night preceding the battle, Richard near Bosworth, and Richmond at Atherstone. The two armies met on a plain called Redmore Common or Heath, on the morning of Saturday the 22nd of August, 1485, little more than three weeks after Richmond's debarkation at Milford. When Richard saw the Earl's van had arrived near a morass that lay between the armies, he commanded his men with all haste to set upon them, and the king's archers let fly their arrows. The Earl's men stood not still, but paid them home again. The morass passed, the two armies joined and came to blows, where neither sword nor bill was spared. At which encounter the Lord Stanley, who headed one of three divisions of Richard's army, joined with the Earl, having three thousand men with him. Norfolk, however, made a gallant attack on the Earl's van. The struggle lasted nearly two hours. Richard's doom seemed certain, when he was told that the Earl of Richmond, with a small number of men-at-arms, was not far off ; separated, it would appear, from the main body of his forces ; and as Richard drew nearer, he recognized his competitor by "certain demonstrations and tokens" which he had learnt from others. On a sudden he spurred outside his own range of battle, leaving the avant-guards fighting,

and, spear in rest, careered towards Richmond. His attack was made with resistless might. Sir William Brandon, the Earl's standard-bearer, was instantly slain, and his standard thrown down. Sir John Cheney, a man of great might, next met Richard hand to hand, and was overthrown; and others, who tried to stop his way towards Richmond, shared the same fate. Before the guards of Richmond perceived the danger of their chief, the King and the Earl met; and the latter, though he received the shock of assault most bravely, was at last giving way before the deadly thrusts of Richard, when tidings came that Sir William Stanley, who, like his brother, had the command of three thousand of Richard's men, had suddenly destroyed the last chance and hope of the King by turning upon him. Then, and not till then, fell Richard III manfully fighting.

It is said the position of the respective encampments, near Redmore Field, may yet be distinctly traced; and there have been dug up, at various times, shields, cross-bows, and arrow-heads, halberds, armour, and skeletons, on the field of battle, about three miles from Market Bosworth, and between the villages of Sutton and Dadlington.

Historians differ as to the day of the Earl of Richmond's arrival on the Welsh coast. *The Chronicle of Croyland* expressly states the 1st of August, 1485.<sup>1</sup> Hall says that he sailed from Harflet in the calends of August, and the seventh day after his departure arrived at Milford Haven in the evening. Later historians have read Hall as if he had stated *on* the calends of August (*i.e.*, the first day of that month), and therefore fix Henry's landing, Rapin on the 6th and Carte on the 7th of that month. But the calends of August commence on the 17th of July, and calculating according to that computation, it is plain that the Earl must have set sail from

<sup>1</sup> P. 673,—“Primo die Augusti in nominotissimo illo portu Milford juxta Pembrochiam prospero flatu nullâ inventâ resistantiâ applicuerunt.” Buck, in his history too, says that he loosed from Harfleur in the month of July.

Normandy on the 15th of July, and landed at Milford on the 1st of August; as it appears that on no other data would he have had time to traverse the extent of Wales from south to north, and arrive in the midland district of England by the 22nd of August. Subjoined is an *iter* founded upon such supposition, which leaves little or no spare time for the expedition:

Carew Castle, August 1st; Haverfordwest, 2nd; in camp, 3rd; Cardigan, 4th; Llwyn Davydd, 5th; Wern Newydd, 6th; in camp, 7th and 8th; Mathafarn, 9th; Dolarddyn, 10th; Mynydd, Digoll, 11th; Montford Bridge, 12th; Forton Heath, 13th; Shrewsbury, 14th; ditto, 15th; Newport, 16th; Stafford, 17th; Lichfield, 18th; Tamworth Castle, 19th; Atherstone, 20th; Bosworth, 21st.

THOMAS O. MORGAN.

#### NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF LLANGURIG, IN ARWYSTLI, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 1867.

THE parish of Llangurig, which contains fifty thousand acres, is divided into the six townships of Llanyward, Llanyfynu, Cefn-yr-Hafodau, Glyngynwydd, Glynbrochan, and Glynhafren. It lies in the division, or ancient comot, of Uwchcoed, in the lordship of Arwystli and county of Montgomery. In former times this lordship formed part of the province of Meirion, and was divided into three comots, Uwchcoed, Iscoed, and Gwarthreinion<sup>1</sup> or Gwortheyrnion (from Gwortheyrn or Vortigern, its ancient lord; but when Henry VIII, at the suggestion of Rowland Leigh, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, divided Wales into shires, he gave Uwchcoed and Iscoed to his new county of Montgomery, and Gwarthreinion to that of Radnor.

<sup>1</sup> Gwarthreinion comprises the parishes of Nant-y-Mêl, Llanfihangel Fach, Llanfair-yn-Rhôs, Rhaiadr-Gwy, and Llanarmon or Saint Harmons.

"This Rowland Leigh was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1535, in whose time the principality and country of Wales," says Dr. Powel, "was by Parliament incorporated and united into the kingdom of England"; and Goodwin, speaking of Leigh, says:—"Matrimonium is ausus est celebrare inter Henricum VIII, Regem, et Annam Bollinam, Elizabethæ Reginæ matrem, Catherina, Hispaniæ vivente (prima uxore) cum divortium ejus a rege pontifex non probasset. Sed et hanc ob rem nomen ejus (apud nostros præcipue Wallos) celebre est, quod sub ei Præsides, et illius fortasse magna ex parte opera, Wallia in eandem corporis compaginem cum Anglia coaluit, iisdem legibus gubernare cœpta, eorundemque jurium usque quaque facta participes auctoritate parliamentaria; quo vix quicquam fecilius huic genti contigisse confitemur. Wallia adhuc Præses, decessit 1543, et Salopia tumulatus est."

He was the eldest son of William Leigh of Morpeth, treasurer of Berwick, by Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Trollope, Knt. He had one brother, George Leigh, the last Dean of St. Chadds in Shrewsbury; and one sister, Isabella, wife of Roger Fowler, of Broom Hill, co. Stafford, Esq., ancestor of the Fowlers of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, and the Fowlers of Abbey Cwmhir, co. Radnor; which last family is now represented by Mary Jane Youde and J. Youde Hinde, Esq., of Clochfaen in this parish.

The church of Llangurig, which consists of a nave and north aisle, was founded by, and is dedicated to, St. Curig or Curig Lwyd (the blessed), bishop of Llanbadarn Fawr in Cardiganshire, about the commencement of the seventh century. In some genealogies of the saint he is said to have been the son of Urien Reged,<sup>1</sup> a prince of the northern Britons in Morayshire, who was driven from his territories by the Picts and Scots, and had a certain territory given to him in Morganwg, or Glamorganshire.

<sup>1</sup> The arms of Urien Rheged were, *argent*, a chev. *sable* inter three ravens proper.



St. Curig was greatly beloved and venerated on account of his holy life and his great learning. He likewise founded Porth Curig, in Glamorganshire, for the benefit of the souls of the sailors, as well as for a harbour for their shipping. (Iolo MSS.) Two other places in this parish still bear his name,—Eisteddfa Gurig, which is situate in a mountain pass on the confines of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire, near the source of the river Taranog, where the holy bishop used to rest on his journeys from Llanbadarn to Llangurig and back; and Foel Gurig, which is the name of a farm, and a high conical hill on the Clochfaen estate. The festival of St. Curig is kept on June 16th.

The staff of St. Curig was for a long while preserved in the church of the adjoining parish of Llancarvan, or St. Harmon's in Gwarthreiniawn. Giraldus Cambrensis, who saw it there, thus describes it: "In the church of St. Germanus there is the staff of St. Curig, covered on all sides with gold and silver, and resembling in its upper part the form of a cross. Its efficacy has been proved in many cases, but particularly in the removal of glandular and strumous swellings; insomuch that all persons afflicted with those complaints, on a devout application of the staff, with the oblation of one penny, are instantly restored to health. But it happened in these our days, that a strumous patient, on presenting one halfpenny to the staff, the tumour subsided only in the middle; but when the oblation was completed by the other halfpenny, a certain cure was accomplished. Another person also coming to the staff, with the promise of a penny, was cured; but not fulfilling his engagement on the day appointed, he relapsed into his former disorder. In order, however, to obtain pardon for his offence, he tripled the offering by presenting three pence, and thus obtained a complete cure."

The church of St. Harmon is built upon the spot where St. Germanus, on his second visit to this country, held a synod, at which he was insulted by King Vortigern. To make amends for their father's conduct, his



sons, Gwortimer and Cyndeirn, gave the land on which the synod was held to St. Germanus; and the church was built there, and placed under his invocation. This incident, according to Nennius, was the cause why the district received the name of Gwarthreiniawn, which means "the insult or disgrace rectified"; and was the cause of St. Germanus blessing the sons of Vortigern, who have ever since been called Gwortimer Fendigaid and Cyndeirn Fendigaid, of whose descendants, in the parish of Llangwrig, we shall give an account presently.

Llangurig is the mother church of the other parishes in Arwystli, which are Llanidloes, Llandinam, Trefeglwys, Carno, Llanwynog (church of St. Gwynog), and Penystrawad. Previous to the commutation of tithes, they paid a certain portion of their tithes, by way of acknowledgment, to the vicar of Llangurig. The great tithes formerly belonged to the Abbey of Strata Florida, but passed, at the time of the confiscation of church property, into the possession of the Steadman family, who at that time got possession of the Abbey; and from them they passed, by marriage, to the Powells of Nanteos, who still hold the Abbey; but the tithes of Llangurig were sold by the late Dr. Powell of Nanteos to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., and they are now held by the present Baronet of Wynnstay. Llangurig was served from Strata Florida till A.D. 1535.

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THE LORDS OF LLANGURIG AND THE CLOCHFAEN  
FAMILY.

*Harl. MSS.* 4181, 1973, 2288; *Add. MSS.* 9864-9865.

The parish of Llangurig, as also the lordship of Arwystli, which formerly formed part of the territory of Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis, the country between the Wye and the Hafren, or Severn, rivers, came into

the possession of the Princes of Powys by the marriage of Gruffydd, second son of Meredydd ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, with Gwerfyl, daughter and heiress of Gwrgeneu ap Howel ap Jeuaf, lord of Arwystli, son of Cadwgan ap Elystan, Prince of Fferlis. Howel ap Jeuaf bore *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*. He died A.D. 1186, and was buried at Strata Florida. Gruffydd



ap Meredydd, who, in right of his wife, was lord of Arwystli, submitted himself to Henry I, by whom he was created Lord Powys. He died A.D. 1128, in the lifetime of his father. He left one son, Owain Cyfeiliog, who succeeded his grandfather, Meredydd ap Bleddyn, as sovereign prince of Powys in A.D. 1133. In A.D. 1170 he founded the Cistercian Abbey of Strata Marcella, in the township of Gynngrog Fawr, in the comot of Ystrad Marchell. Geraldus de Barry thus speaks of him:—"Three princes distinguished for their justice, wisdom, and princely moderation, ruled in our time over the three provinces of Wales: Owain ap Gruffydd in Venedotia; Meredydd ap Gruffydd, his grandson, who died early in life, in South Wales; and Owain de Cyfeiliog in Powys. He was a brave warrior and an excellent poet: many of his compositions are extant at the present day. Wearied, as he grew old, with the cares and turmoil of the world, and anxious to secure an eternal

crown, which he valued more than his earthly one, he embraced a religious life, and joined the Cistercian order at Strata Marcella, where he died, at a great age, A.D. 1197, and was buried in the church of that monastery. By his wife, Gwenllian, daughter of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, he had one son, Gwenwynwyn, who succeeded him; and two daughters, Gwerfyl, wife of Howel ap Iorwerth, lord of Caerlleon; and Methefys, wife of Goronwy ap Einion ap Seisyllt, lord of Mathafarn in Cyfeiliog.

Gwenwynwyn, who succeeded his father in A.D. 1197, made Castell Goch, or Powys Castle, his place of residence. He was constantly engaged in war throughout his whole reign. In A.D. 1212 he joined his forces with those of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, and totally defeated John, King of England, and drove him out of Wales. Gwenwynwyn had a brave commanding officer in his army, called Madog Danwr, to whom he gave the whole parish of Llangurig (and a border *gules* charged with eight mullets *argent*, as an



augmentation to his arms) as a reward for his faithful services on the field of battle; and the greater part of this parish is still in the possession of his descendant, J. Youde Wm. Hinde, Esq., of Clochfaen.

Gwenwynwyn married Margaret, daughter of the

Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales. He died before the year 1219.<sup>1</sup> In A.D. 1223, Henry III, King of England, confirmed the possession of the manor of Ashford, in Derbyshire, to Margaret, the widow of Gwenwynwyn.

We shall now proceed to give an account of the ancestry and descendants of Madog Danwr, and find that the blood of Gwenwynwyn again came into possession of that part of the parish of Llangurig which belongs to the Clochfaen estate, by the marriage of Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog.

The chief houses of the descendants of Madog Danwr, in this parish, are Clochfaen, Cefn yr Hafodau, Pont y Rhydgaled, Crûnant, Glâs Crûg, and Esgairgrai.

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#### CLOCHFAEN.

"Hên ben haeddol boneddig  
Y brig i Gurig y gyd."

(Welsh poem, 1650.)

Ynyr, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, Maelor Gymraeg, and Maelor Saesnaeg, in Powysland, was the son of Cadfarch ap Gwrgeneu ap Gwaeddgar ap Bywyn ap Iorddwyfyn ap Gwriawn ap Gwylawg ap Gwynan ap Gwynfiw Frych ap Cadell Deyrnllûg, king of Powys, son of Pasgen ap Rhydwl ap Rhuddfedel Frych, son of Cyndeyrn Fendigaid (or the blessed), who was the second son of Gwortheyrn Gwortheneu, prince of Erging, Ewias, and Gloucester, who was elected king of Britain by the army after the assassination of King Constans, A.D. 425.

<sup>1</sup> In A.D. 1200 Gwenwynwyn gave, for the good of his soul, certain pasture lands in Y Fernwy; in A.D. 1201, all the pasturage in Cyfeiliog; and in A.D. 1204, a great portion of Mochnant to God, the glorious Virgin, his mother, and the monks of Ystrad Marchell.

Vortigern, who perished in the destruction of his fortress of *Caer Gwortheyrn*, A.D. 448, was the son of *Gwydodol*, son of *Gwydolin*, son of *Glouiw Gwladlydan*, the founder of the city of *Caerloui*w, or Gloucester. From the inscription on the cross erected by King *Cyn-gen II* to the memory of his great-grandfather, King *Eliseg*, who was contemporary with *Offa*, king of *Mercia*, we find that *Vortigern* married *Seveira*, daughter of *Maximus*, sixth emperor of Rome, who slew the Emperor *Gratian*. *Maximus*, who was put to death by *Theodosius* near *Aquileia*, A.D. 388, married *Helen Lluyddawg*, only child of *Eudaf*, or *Octavius*, Duke of *Cornwall*, who was made governor of *Venedotia* (*Gwynedd*) by the Emperor *Constantine the Great*. *Eudaf* kept his court at *Segontium*, where he died A.D. 385; and at this place his daughter, *Helen*, was born. There is a place near the town of *Segontium* (*Caernarvon*) still called *Coed Helen*. It is the residence of the ancient family of *Thomas* of that place and *Trefor Hall*.

In A.D. 870, *Ynyr ap Cadfarch* built the Castle of *Whittington*, which continued to be the chief residence of his descendants till the time of *Sir Meurig Llwyd, Knt.*, lord of *Whittington*, who was defeated and slain by *Sir Fulke Fitz-Warren*, a lord marcher, son and heir of *Sir Warren de Weaux*, a nobleman of *Lorraine*, who took possession of the castle and lordship of *Whittington*, otherwise called *Drewen* and *Blancheville*, and had it confirmed to him by *Henry III*, king of *England*. *Sir Meurig Llwyd* was the son and heir of *Sir Roger de Powys, Knt.*, lord of *Whittington* (who bore *vert*, a boar or); son of *Goronwy*, lord of *Whittington*; second son of *Tudor ap Rhys Sais*, lord of *Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry*, and *Maelor Saesnaeg*.

By his wife, *Rhiengar*, daughter and heiress of *Lludd-occaf ap Caradoc ap Ceiliog Mwyngrydd*, Earl of *Hereford, Gloucester, Erging*, and *Ewias* (who bore *azure*, a lion rampant party per fess or and argent in a border of the third charged with eight annulets sable), *Ynyr* had issue, two sons,—*Tudor Trefor*, his successor, and *Ynyr*

Frych, abbot of Abbey d'Or in the Golden Vale in Herefordshire.



Tudor Trefor, Earl of Hereford, Gloucester, Erging, Ewias, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, Maelor Gymraeg, or Bromfield, and Maelor Saesnaeg, and Chief of the Noble Tribe of the Marches of Powysland, and one of the royal lineages of Powys, which was the name given to the barons of Powys on account of their descent from Cadell Deyrnllûg and Brochwel Ysgythrog, kings of Powys; while the barons of Gwynedd were styled the Fifteen Noble Tribes of that principality. He bore party per bend sinister *ermine* and *erminees*, a lion rampant *or*, and died A.D. 948. By his wife, Angharad, daughter of Howel Dhâ, king of Wales, he had issue, three sons,—1, Goronwy, Earl of Hereford, Gloucester, Erging, and Ewias; 2, Lluddoccaf, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, and Maelor Saesnaeg, ancestor of the Mostyns, the Trefors, the Pennants, Wynns of Eyarth, Lloyds of Leaton Knolls, Youngs of Brynyorkyn, Edwardses of Sansaw Hall, Eyton (late of Park Eyton in the parish of Bangor-is-y-Coed), Vaughan of Burlton Hall, Lloyd of Rhagad, and Dymoke of Penley Hall.

The third son of Tudor Trefor was Dingad, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, or Bromfield. He married Cecilia,

daughter of Severus ap Cadifor Wynwyn, lord of Buallt, who bore *azure*, three open crowns in *pale or*, and had issue,—

Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, or Bromfield. He was slain A.D. 1074, during an incursion of the Danes into Maelor, and was buried in Wrexham church. The stone lid of his coffin, on which he was represented recumbent, in armour, with a lion rampant sculptured on his shield, and round the verge of the stone the inscription, *HIC IACET CYNVRIG AP RHIWALLON*, was seen by John Erddig, of Erddig, Esq., affixed to the wall of the churchyard, in 1660. He bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. From



him the township of Christionydd Cynwrig takes its name. By his first wife, Judith, daughter of Ifor Hên, lord of Rhôs (who bore *argent*, a rose *gules*), he had five sons. Niniaf, the eldest, was ancestor of the Jones-Parrys, of Madryn Park, and Llwyn Onn; and the present head of this family, Thomas Love Duncombe Jones-Parry, of Madryn, Esq., is the chief of the descendants of Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon. When the old church at Wrexham was destroyed by fire, and the Pope gave instructions to have it rebuilt as it now stands, the Llwyn Onn family were the first to respond to the injunctions of the Holy Father: their teams carried the first loads of

stone for the beautiful edifice which we now see ; and it is a very curious fact that this family alone, of all the once numerous descendants of Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, possess their lands by an unbroken male descent from Cadell Deyrnllŷg,—“ they who honour me I will honour, saith the Lord.” The other families who descend from Niniaf are the Lloyds of Llwyn y Cnotie, Roberts of Hafod y Bwch, Jones of Croes Foel, Edward Jones of Plâs Cadwgan, who was attainted, and deprived of his estate, A.D. 1580, for his adherence to Mary Queen of Scots ; he left an only daughter and heiress, Dorothy, who was married to Humphrey Ellis, of Alrhey, Esq. ; Edwards of Sealyham, and Lord Kensington ; Erddig of Erddig ; Traffords of Esclusham ; Goronwy ap Hwfa, of Hafod y Wern, now represented by Philip Davies Coke, of Hafod y Wern and Owston, Esq. ; Madog yr Athro ap Hwfa of Plâs Madog and Erbistog ; Bershams of Bersham, Wynns of Gerwynfawr, Eytons of Eyton Uchaf, Sontleys of Sontley. Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Sontley of Sontley Hall, Burton Hall in Gresford, and Plâs Uchaf in Rhuabon, was the second wife of John Hill, of Rowley’s Mansion in Shrewsbury, Esq. ; by whom she had a son and heir, Thomas Hill, of Sontley, Esq. ; who, by Matilda his wife, daughter of Charles Elstob, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, had issue, two sons, John and Charles. John died, unmarried, in 1755 ; and Charles died, unmarried, in 1780. The estates of Sontley, Burton, and Plâs Uchaf, then reverted to their mother, who lived in Kent ; and at her death the Sontley estates were all sold. The Badies of Rhuabon, now extinct, likewise descend from Niniaf.

Awr ap Jeuaf ap Niniaf was the ancestor of the Jefferieses of Acton, and also of the Lloyds of Plâs Madog in the parish of Rhuabon, who are now represented by J. Youde Wm. Hinde of Clochfaen. The crest of these two families is a demi-lion rampant *sable*, holding in its paws a wreath of laurel ppr. Some heralds, however, say that this Awr was the son of Jeuaf ap Cyhelyn of Trefor.



Ednyfed, second son of Cynurig ap Rhiwallon, who bore *ermine*, a lion statant guardant *gules*, was ancestor of the Broughtons of Broughton and Marchwial, Powells of Alrhey, and the Ellises of Alrhey and Wyddial Hall in Hertfordshire.

Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon married, secondly, Agnes or Annesta, daughter of Idnerth Benfras, lord of Maesbrook, who bore *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* inter four Cornish choughs ppr. on a chief *azure*, a boar's head couped *argent*; by whom he had a sixth son, David of Maelor, who was father of Meredydd, father of Madog, whose son, Ieuan, was father of

Madog Danwr ("Ignifer"), or, as he is called in some MSS., Madog Danwy Trefor, lord of Llangurig. He was a brave soldier, and a faithful servant of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, and a commanding officer in his army in the wars in which that prince was generally engaged. His royal master, therefore, in acknowledgment of his services, gave him the whole parish of Llangurig, and a border *gules* charged with eight mullets *argent*, as an augmentation to his arms. He married a daughter of Idnerth ap Meredydd Hên, lord of Bualt, who bore *gules* a lion rampant regardant *or*; by whom he had three sons, Meredydd, his successor, Idnerth, and Gruffydd of Cefn-yr-Hafodau.

Meredydd, lord of Llangurig Aberhafesp and Dolfachwen. He married Arddûn, daughter of Llewelyn ap Einion ap Llewelyn ap Meilir Grûg, lord of Tregynon and Westbury, descended from Brochwel Ysgythrog, king of Powys (quarterly, first and fourth, *sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*, Brochwel Ysgythrog; second and third, party per pale *or* and *gules*, two lions rampant addorsed counterchanged for Brochwel ap Aeddan of Llanerchbrochwel, lord of Cegidfa (Guilsfield), Broniarth, and Deuddwr); by whom he had issue, four sons: 1, Iorwerth; 2, Llewelyn of Clochfaen; 3, Gruffydd; and 4, Philip. Iorwerth was ancestor of David Lloyd of Berthlloyd in the parish of Llanidloes, who bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable* in a border *gules*, charged

with eight bezants. He had an only daughter and heiress, Gwenhwyfar, married to Philip ap Ieuan Bwl ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Madog ap Ieuan ap Gwyon ap Trahaiarn ap Iorwerth, lord of Garthmul (who bore *argent*, three lions passant in *pale gules*); by whom she had a son, Ieuan, ancestor of the Lloyds of Berthlloyd, now extinct. Iorwerth was likewise the ancestor of Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ap Gruffydd Goch, and wife of Ieuan ap Gruffydd of Clochfaen.

Llewelyn, the second son of Meredydd, was of Clochfaen in this parish, and was father of Howel Lloyd of Clochfaen, whose son, Gruffydd of Clochfaen, by his wife, Alice, daughter of Rhys ap Meredydd ap Owain, lord of the Towyn in Cardiganshire (who bore *gules*, a chev. inter two fleur-de-lys in chief, and a lion rampant in base *or*), had issue, two sons,—Ieuan, his successor; and Rhys Dhû of Pont-y-Rhydgaled, ancestor of the Richardses of Llangurig.

Ieuan ap Gruffydd, of Clochfaen, married first Gwenllian, daughter and coheiress of Ieuan ap Gruffydd Goch ap Philip ap Iorwerth ap Meredydd ap Madog Danwr, by whom he had issue, two sons, Jenkyn Goch, his successor, and Llewelyn of Llangurig. Ieuan ap Gruffydd married, secondly, Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ap David ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llewelyn, by whom he had one daughter, Goleubryd, wife of David ap Rhys ap Adda ap Howel, of Henfaes in Kerry, Esq. Descended from Einion ap Cynfelyn (*æure*, a lion passant *argent*).

Jenkin Goch of Clochfaen. He bore *ermine* a lion rampant *sable* in a border *gules* charged with eight annulets *or*. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Maurice Fychan ap Maurice ap Madog ap Einion of Kerry, Esq. Descended from Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Pferlis; founder of the Fourth Royal Tribe of the Cymru. Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a lion rampant regardant *or*; second and third, *argent*, three boars' heads couped *sable*. (*Vide* Lewys Dwn, Pryce of Newtown Hall). By whom he had issue, Maurice, his successor, and four daughters—1, Catherine, wife of Ieuan

Wynn ap Jenkyn of Cefn-yr-Hafodau, descended from Cadifor ap Dyfnwal, lord of Castle Howel and Gilfachwen ; 2, Angharad, wife of Llewelyn Lloyd, of Llanid-



loes, Esq., descended from Einion ap Cynfelyn, who bore *azure* a lion passant *argent*, and ancestor of the Gwynns of Llanidloes (*vide* Lewys Dwn); 3, Deilu, wife of Ieuan Goch ap Maurice ap Rhys, descended from Cadwgan ap Y Moelwyn Mawr, lord of Bualt, who bore *gules* a lion rampant regardant *or*; 4, Annie, wife of Morgan ap Ieuan ap Dio ap David of Creuddyn, descended from Llowddyn, lord of Uwch-Aeron, who bore *gules*, a griffon segreant *or*.

Maurice of Clochfaen married Margaret, daughter of Llewelyn ap Rhys Lloyd of Creuddyn, ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Rhys ap Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Iorwerth ap Cadifor ap Gwaethfoed, lord of Cardigan, who bore *or*, a lion rampant regardant *sable*; by whom he had issue, four sons,—1, Jenkyn, his successor; 2, William, died unmarried; 3, Owain, who married Tangwystl, daughter of Morgan ap Maurice ap Thomas; 4, Evan of Crŷnant, of whom presently; and four daughters,—1, Elen, wife of Llewelyn ap Maurice ap Rhys of Llangurig, descended from Einion ap Cynfelyn; 2, Goleubryd; 3, Margaret, second wife of Thomas ap David Dêg of Carno, descended from Einion ap Seisyllt,

lord of Mathafarn (*vide* Lewys Dwn); and 4, Tangwystl.

Jenkyn of Clochfaen. He married Catherine, daughter of Morgan ap Rhys ap Howel, of Llangurig, ap David ap Howel Fychan of Gilfachwen, co. Cardigan, Esq.; descended from Cadifor ap Dyfnwal, lord of Castle Howel, Gilfachwen, and Pant Streimon; by whom he had two sons, David Lloyd, his successor; and Evan of Clochfaen Issaf, who married, and had one son, Edward Evans of Clochfaen Issaf; and a daughter, Catherine, wife of Owain Gwynn ap Morgan Gwynn of Llanidloes, Esq. (*Vide* Lewys Dwn.)

David Lloyd of Clochfaen married Catherine, daughter of Evan ap David ap Ieuan ap Gutto ap Gruffydd of Creuddyn, ap Meredydd ap Rhys ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llowddyn, lord of Uwch-Aeron, who bore *gules*, a griffon segreant *or*. Her mother was Tangwystl, daughter of Evan Wynn of Dolbachog, Esq., descended from Cadifor ap Dyfnwal, lord of Castle Howel. By this marriage David Lloyd had issue, two sons, Evan, his successor; and Jenkyn, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Owain Blaeney ap Howel Blaeney of Ystymgwen; and one daughter, Elen, wife of Jenkyn ap Maurice ap Rhys of Llangurig, descended from Madog Danwr.

Evan ap David of Clochfaen. He married Mallt, or, according to others, Elizabeth, daughter of David Lloyd Blaney of Grŷgynog, in the lordship of Cydewain, Esq.; and Mary, his second wife, daughter of Richard Maurice Owen of Rhiwsaeson, in Llanbryn-mair, Esq. The arms of the Blaney family were, first and fourth, *sable*, a chev. inter three horses' heads erased *argent*, for Blaney; second and third, Brochwel ap Aeddan, lord of Cegidfa. By this marriage Evan had issue, Rhys Lloyd, his successor; 2, David Lloyd, and Gwenefar, wife of John Glynn, second son of Morgan Glynn of Glynclwydog, Esq., descended from Aleth, king of Dyfed, who bore *azure*, three cocks *argent*, crested and wattled *or*.

Rhys Lloyd of Clochfaen. He was a staunch royalist, and was forced to compound for his estate with the Par-

liament, as appears by a book in the library of the College of St. Beuno at Tremeirchion, which contains a list of the nobility and gentry who had to compound with the rebels for their estates. He married, A.D. 1626, Margaret, daughter of Jenkyn Lloyd, of Berthlloyd, Esq., steward, under King James I and King Charles I, of the lordship of Arwystli; and Dorothy, his first wife, daughter of Edmund Walter, of Ludlow, Esq., chief justice of South Wales. In Ludlow church there is a handsome altar-tomb of white marble, on which lie the recumbent effigies of the chief justice and his lady, with the following inscription: "Here lie the bodies of Edmund Walter, of Ludlow, Esq., chief justice of three shires in South Wales, and one of Her Majesty's Council for the Court of the Marches of Wales; and Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Hackluit, of Eyton, Esquire, who had issue, three sons, James, John, and Edward; and two daughters, Mary and Dorothy. He was buried the 29th Jan., A.D. 1592." Arms, *sable*, a fess indented inter three eagles displayed *argent*, membered *gules*; impaling *argent* on a bend cottised *gules*, three fleurs-de-lys *or*.

Of these children, the second son was Sir John Walter of Sarsden, co. Oxon., Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Mary, the eldest daughter of the chief justice, married Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, co. Salop, Knt., Chief Justice of North Wales, who died in 1621, and was buried at Llanfair in Denbighshire; by whom she had issue, seven sons, two of whom were Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford; but all died without issue, with the exception of the eldest, Sir Edward Littleton, Knt., lord keeper of the great seal of England, who was created Lord Littleton of Mounslow by King Charles I in 1635. Dorothy, the second daughter of the chief justice, married Jenkyn Lloyd, of Berthlloyd, Esq., who died A.D. 1627, by whom she had four sons and eight daughters. The eldest of these sons, Sir Edward Lloyd, of Berthlloyd, Knt., by his wife, Ursula, daughter of Sir Henry Salusbury, of Leweni,

Knt. and Baronet, was great-grandfather of the last Edward Lloyd of Berthlloyd, who was living in 1724. This gentleman had one son and three daughters. The son, who lived in London, married a lady whom his father disapproved of, and the father determined never to see him again. One night, when he was in bed, his servant came and told him that some men were at the door, who had come from Wales with a message for him. Thinking it might be a message of forgiveness from home, he rushed instantly down to the men, and was never heard of afterwards. His three sisters, one of whom married the last Mr. Clunn of Clunn, on the death of their father, came into the possession of the Berthlloyd estate, which they sold to the late Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart., of Pengwern. All three died without issue, and the family is now extinct. The arms were, 1st, *argent*, three lions passant in pale *gules* (Trahaiarn ap Iorwerth, lord of Garthmul); 2, *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable* in a border *gules* charged with eight bezants. Rhys Lloyd had issue by his wife, Margaret, several children. Edward, the eldest, died without issue. The second son was

Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen, who succeeded his father, and married Mallt, daughter of Morgan ap David of Caelan in the parish of Llanbrynmair (*gules*, three snakes ennowed in triangle *argent*), by Bridget, daughter of Gruffydd Pugh, of Dolyfondŷ in the parish of Penegoes, Esq., by whom he had issue, eight sons,—1, Rhys, his successor; 2, Morgan, who married Bridget, daughter and heiress of Richard Morgan of Caelan in Llanbrynmair, descended from Ednowain ap Peradwen, lord of Dolgellau (*gules*, three snakes ennowed in triangle *argent*); by whom he had issue, one son, Littleton Lloyd of Caelan, a clergyman of the Established Church, who died without issue; and one daughter, Sarah, wife of Edward Pritchard of Ceniarth; 3, John of St. Harmon's; 4, David of Darowen; 5, Jenkyn; 6, Evan; 7, Kyffyn; and 8, Richard. Of the daughters, Mabel was wife of Humphrey Williams, of Pentre Cynnddelw in the parish of Llanbrynmair, descended from Elystan Gloduredd.

Rhys Lloyd of Clochfaen, who died A.D. 1699, married Mary, daughter of John Thomas of Llanlloddian in Llanfair Caereinion, Esq., and sister of Evan Jones of Llanlloddian, whose eldest son married Miss Cupper, heiress of Llandysilio Hall. First and fourth, *sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*; second and third, Brochwel ap Aeddan. Rhys Lloyd was succeeded by his eldest son,

Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen, Esq., who was born A.D. 1681, was high sheriff for Montgomeryshire in A.D. 1713; and married, at Llangurig, 21st of Feb. 1698, Rachel, sister and coheiress of Edward Fowler, of Abbeycwmhir in the county of Radnor, Esq.; and daughter of John Fowler, of Dyfanor Park and Abbeycwmhir, Esq.; high sheriff for Radnorshire, 1690; younger son of William Fowler, eldest son of Richard Fowler of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, Esq., by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton Hall, co. Stafford, Knt., and Margaret, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir William Devereux, Knt., youngest son of Walter Lord Viscount Hereford, K.G., who died A.D. 1558. John Fowler made an immense fortune as a merchant, and purchased Abbeycwmhir and several other large estates. He died A.D. 1696, and was buried at Llanbistair. By his will, which was proved the following year at Doctors' Commons, he left all his lordships, manors, estates, and hereditaments, in the several counties of Radnor, Hereford, Salop, and Montgomery, to his three children, Edward, Rachel, and Jane. Edward died unmarried in 1722, and was buried at Llanbistair, and entailed the Abbeycwmhir estate upon his sisters and their heirs, appointing his cousin, Sir Richard Fowler of Harnage Grange, Bart., to be trustee. In the Llanbistair book of registers of burial, the names of John Fowler and Edward Fowler, with the dates of the interments, have been nearly erased, and the names of Sir Richard Fowler and Sir William Fowler written over them on the erasure. Jane, the second daughter of John Fowler, married George Robinson of Brithdir,



co. Montgomery, Esq., of the family of Nicholas Robinson, bishop of Bangor, and died without issue. The arms of the Fowler family are, 1, *azure*, on a chev. inter three lions passant gardant *or*, three crosses moline *sable*; 2, barry of six *gules* and *argent*, on a chief *or*, a lion passant *azure* (Englefield of Rycote and Llanynnton Gernon, co. Oxon.); 3, *azure*, two bars *argent*, over all a bend compony *or* and *gules* (Leigh of Morpeth).

Jenkin Lloyd died in 1722, and was buried at Llangurig, and had issue, Rhys, his successor. John, who died *s. p.* in 1766, had Llwynguryn, in Llangurig, which he left to his sister Jane, and Edward, who died an infant. Anne, born 1701, wife of Charles Richards of Penglais, co. Cardigan, Esq., whose family is now represented by George Griffiths Williams of Rhoscellan, co. Cardigan, Esq. Jane, born 1702, wife of the Rev. Richard Ingram, rector of Cemaes (*ermine*, on a fess *gules* three escallops *or*); by whom she had a daughter, Mary Ingram, heiress of Llwyngwyn, who married David Owen of Glyngynwyd, who persuaded his son, Evan Owen, when he came of age, to cut the deed of entail; and the estate of Llwynguryn passed by mortgage to their relative, Sir Arthur Owen of Glansevern, co. Montgomery, Knt. The third daughter was Mary, born A.D. 1707. She married, first, Lingan Owen of Bettws Hall, co. Montgomery, Esq. (*argent*, a lion rampant and canton *sable*); and secondly, John Gethyn, of Vaynor, Esq. (*or*, a cross moline inter four lozenges *azure*), which family is now represented by Sarah, only surviving daughter of Robert Griffiths of Welshpool, Esq., and relict of the late George Devereux Harrison, Esq., brother of Major Harrison of Caer Howel and Llandysilio Hall.

Rhys Lloyd of Clochfaen, baptized at Llangurig 10th March, 1699. The Abbeycwmhir estates were the property of his mother, who was living in 1760, but imbecile; and on that account the trustee, Sir Richard Fowler, had the management of the property; and at his death his son, Sir William, succeeded him. Rhys Lloyd married, in 1723, Sarah, only daughter and heiress of



William Platt of Rhydonen, in Llanynys, co. Denbigh, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and coheirress of Thomas Hughes of Penynant in the parish of Rhuabon, descended from Robyn ap Gruffydd Goch, lord of Rhôs (*azure*, on a chev. inter three escallops *argent*, three leopards' faces *gules*, Platt; 2, *or*, a griffon segreant *gules*, Hughes). Rhys Lloyd was high sheriff for Montgomeryshire in 1743 and 1747, and dying in 1748, was buried at Llangurig. He left issue, three daughters,—Mary, who died *s. p.*; Rachel died *s. p.* 1793; Sarah, born 1728, wife of John Jones of Dol y Myneich, co. Radnor; and one son,

Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen, and, *jure uxoris*, of Plâs Madog, co. Denbigh, Esq., high sheriff for Montgomeryshire A.D. 1755. He was born A.D. 1729, and married, at Erbistog, 1743, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog, Esq., lineally descended from Tudor Trefor, Earl of Hereford; and by heirs female from Margaret, eldest daughter and coheirress of David, lord of Pentyrch, Cellicaswallon, Penarch, and Rhiwarch, in Caereinion; fifth son of Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, the last sovereign prince of Powys, who died A.D. 1289, and was buried in the church of the Franciscan monastery, or Grey Friars, in Shrewsbury. The representative of Mary, the other daughter and coheirress of David, is the right heir of the late Sir Edward Manley Pryce, seventh baronet, of Newtown Hall in the county of Montgomery, who died without legitimate issue in 1791. Jenkyn Lloyd, soon after the death of his grandmother, Rachel Fowler, commenced a law-suit to recover the Abbeycwmhir estates, which were then kept by Sir William Fowler. To meet the expenses, Mr. Lloyd had to sell a large portion of the Clochfaen estate. The law-suits were stopped by the sudden death of Mr. Lloyd, from the effect of poison, on the 6th of January, 1766. Soon afterwards Sir William Fowler went in an East Indiaman, with the intention of going to Calcutta; but the vessel foundered at sea, and all on board perished. He left one son, Sir

William, who left England, and went to reside in Holland, and died, unmarried, at the Hague; and three daughters, who married, and had children; but none claimed the Abbey, which remained without an owner for twenty years, till, on the death of the last Sir William, his uncle, Sir Hans, who had been serving in the army of King Frederick the Great of Prussia, upon his succeeding to the title, returned to England, and took up his residence at Abbeycwmhir. He first began to sell the various portions of the estate, till he reduced it to the comparatively small property now belonging to the Abbey. He died, without issue, in 1771, and was succeeded by his sister Sarah, who married Colonel Hodges of the Guards. At her death, her son, Thomas Hodges Fowler, succeeded; and died in 1820, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Sarah Georgiana, wife of the Rev. Durant Baker of Christ's College, Cambridge, son of Thomas Baker, Esq., of Ashurst Lodge in Kent. On Mr. Fowler's death, however, the Abbey became the property of the late Mr. Fauntleroy, who was hung for forgery. His agent, Mr. Wilson, was the next possessor of the Abbey. He went to Botany Bay, where he died, and his creditors sold the estate to the late Mr. Phillips of Manchester, whose son is the present possessor.

Such, then, has been the miserable history of those who have taken into their own possession the Cistercian monastery of Abbeycwmhir. Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen died, as before stated, endeavouring to recover possession of it in January 1766. He was buried at Rhwabon, leaving an only daughter,

Sarah, heiress of Clochfaen and Plâs Madog. In her the blood of Gwenwynwyn again came into possession of the greater part of the parish of Llangurig. She married, first, John Edwards of Glyn-ceiriog, and Gallt y Celyn and Hendre Brys in Ysphyty-Ieuan, Esq., lord of the manor of Ysphyty-Ieuan, and descended from Edwyn Prince of Tegeingl. By this gentleman, who died in 1771, she had no issue. She married, secondly, in 1773, the Rev. Thomas Youde of Brasenose College,

Oxford, and eldest son of Thomas Youde of Ruthin, son of Francis Heude (or Youde, as it is now spelt), a French gentleman, who was sent by the court at St. Germain on a political errand to Sir Gruffydd Jeffreys of Acton, near Wrexham, in 1711. Here he married a lady, a ward of Judge Jeffreys, Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of John Hill, Esq., of Rowley's Mansion in Shrewsbury, by his first wife, Priscilla, daughter and heiress of Seth Rowley of Rowley's Mansion, and great-grandson of Roger Rowley, of Rowley in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, Esq. (*argent*, on a bend *sable*, inter two Cornish choughs ppr. three escallops of the field.) Mr. Hill, who was a staunch Whig, refused his consent to the marriage, and never forgave his daughter. He died in 1731, and was buried with his second wife, the heiress of Sontley, who died in 1693, in the churchyard of Old St. Chadds in Shrewsbury. His daughter and her husband, hoping to avert the effect of his anger, did open penance, in white sheets, in that church.

The Rev. Thomas Youde died in 1806, and was buried at Rhuabon. His mother was Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Jones, Esq., of Ruthin, who had a considerable property in the parishes of Evenechtyd, Gyffylliog, Clocaenog, and Llanrhudd; and Mary, his wife, sister of Eubule Thelwall of Jesus College, Oxford, and daughter and heiress of Edward Thelwall, who was living at Ruthin in 1688. The arms of the Youde family are, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, the shoulder charged with a fleur de lys *or*; quartering *vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired *or*, for Jones. This property was all sold by Mr. Youde's trustees.<sup>1</sup>

Mrs. Sarah Youde died in 1839, and was buried at Rhuabon. She had issue, Thomas Watkin, who succeeded to the Clochfaen and Plâs Madog estate on the death of his father in 1806. He died, unmarried, in 1820. Edward, who succeeded to the property on the death of his mother, sold Rowley's Mansion, and died

<sup>1</sup> Judge Lloyd of Berth, and Mr. Wynne of Plâs Newydd, now Plâs Heaton, in Henllan parish.

at Ostend in 1846. He married Mary, sister and heiress of Charles Greenaway of Barrington, co. Oxon., Esq., and late M.P. for Leominster; by whom he had one daughter, Mary Jane, heiress of Barrington. Mrs. Sarah Youde had also two daughters, who survived her: 1, Julia, who succeeded to the Clochfaen and Plâs Madog estates on the death of her brother Edward, and died, unmarried, in 1857, and was buried at Llangurig; and 2, Harriet, married to Jacob William Hinde, Esq., late of the 15th Hussars, deputy lieutenant for Middlesex; son of Charles Hinde, Esq., late of Langham Hall, co. Essex, and deputy lieutenant for the counties of Essex and Middlesex. She died 24th Oct. 1856, and was buried at Llangurig. She had issue, three sons and three daughters: 1, Jacob Youde William, of Clochfaen and Plas Madog, who is to take the name and arms of Lloyd of Clochfaen. The Plas Madog estate, with the tithes of Christionydd, Cynwrig, and Bodylltyn, in the parish of Rhuabon,<sup>1</sup> which once belonged to the Cistercian monastery of Valle Crucis, passed, in 1857, into the hands of the mortgagee, G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P. for Peterborough. The second son, Charles Thomas Edward, a colonel in the army, married Harriette Georgina, only daughter of the late Captain Souter, by whom he had issue, one daughter, Harriet Julia Morforwyn, married, in 1866, to George Hope Verney, Esq., of the Rifle Brigade, second son of Sir Harry Verney, Bart., of Claydon, co. Bucks, by his first wife, Eliza, daughter and heiress of the late Admiral Sir George Johnstone-Hope, K.C.B.; and 3, Edward Lloyd, who died an infant; and three daughters,—1, Harriet Esther Julia, married to Daniel Todd, Esq., of Buncrana Castle, co. Donegal, J.P. and deputy lieutenant for that county:

<sup>1</sup> The parish of Rhuabon, or Rhiwfabon, is in the lordship of Bromfield, or Maelor Gymraeg, which contains the parishes of Rhiwfabon, Erbistog, Marchwial, Wrexham or Grûgsham (Tref y Grûg), Y Groesford (now Gresford), Holt, or Villa Leonum, and Capel-Ffyanon-Fair. The lordship of Chirk comprises the parishes of Llangollen, Llanfair, or Waun Issaf, Llansaint Ffraid-Glynceiriog, Llanarmon-Mynydd-Mawr, Llan Rhaiadr in Mochnant, Llangedwyn, Llansilin-Cynllaeth, and Llangadwaladr.

she died without issue in 1864; 2, Julia Sarah, died 1843; and 3, Mary Charlotte.

The old mansion of Clochfaen was burnt down in 1760, and was never afterwards rebuilt. A farmhouse now occupies its site. Close to it is a holly tree of great size, supposed to be more than five hundred years old. It measures 28 feet 6 inches round the trunk.

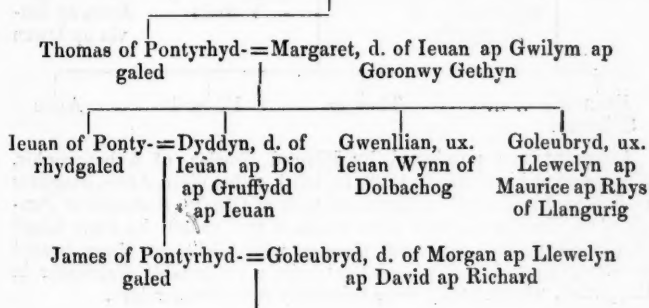
About two miles and a half from the house, on the summit of the western extremity of a long, narrow ridge of hill called Esgair Glochfaen, are two large tumuli of stone: one, the larger of the two, is oblong; the other one is round. The place is called Cistfaen. A road, paved with stone, runs by this spot, through the peat bogs, from Strata Florida to Llangurig; and the tradition in the neighbourhood is, that it was made by the monks, for they used to come along it from the Abbey to serve the church at Llangurig till A.D. 1535.

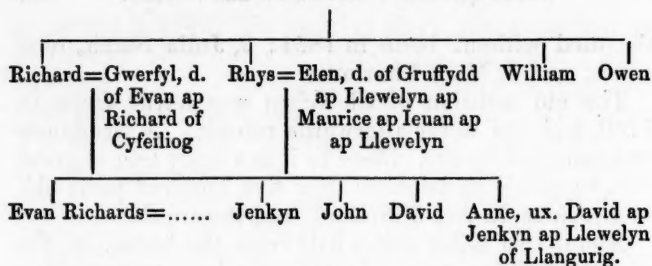
In a narrow valley on the banks of the Bidno, which falls into the Wye about a mile above the village, is a small farmhouse called Mynachlog, of which all the history appears to be lost.

#### TOWNSHIP OF LLANYFYNU, PONT-Y-RHYDGALED.

ADD. MSS. 9865.

RHYS DHU of Pontyrhydgaled, = Margaret, d. of Ieuan ap Rhys second son of Gruffydd ap Howel Lloyd. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, in a border *gules* charged with eight mullets *argent* | Gethyn of Creuddyn, ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llowddyn, lord of Uwch-Aeron. *Gules*, a griffin segreant *or*





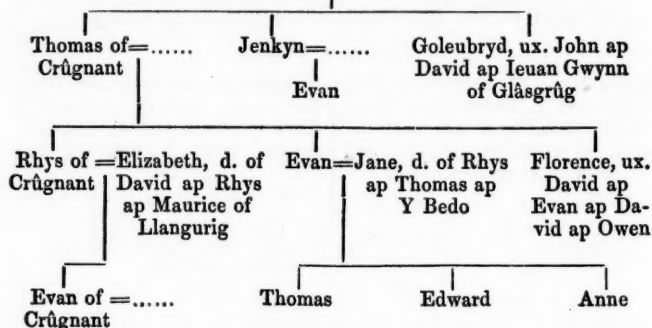
The present representative of this family is Mr. William Richards, who is now tenant of Clochfaen. The Richards family have been tenants of Tan yr Allt, on the Clochfaen estate, for the last two hundred and fifty years. Pontyrhydgaled is now divided into two farms: the upper one belongs to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., and the lower one to the widow of the late Mr. Richard Lewis of Pontdulas in this parish.

#### TOWNSHIP OF LLANYWARED, CRUGNANT.

ADD. MS. 9865.

Ieuan of Crugnant, fourth son of =Elen, d. of Thomas Lloyd, third Maurice ap Jenkyn of Clochfaen. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable* in a border *gules*, charged with eight annulets or

son of Rhys Lloyd ap Thomas Lloyd of Rhôs Ferriog, co. Radnor, Esq. *Gules*, a lion rampant regardant or



Crũnant was purchased by Edward Fowler, of Abbeycwmhir, Esq.; and at his death, in 1722, he left it to his niece, Anne, daughter of Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen, and wife of Charles Richards of Penglais, co. Cardigan, Esq.; from whom it was bought by Rhys Lloyd of Clochfaen, Esq., and subsequently, with Cilgwrgan Fawr, passed by mortgage to Mr. Pryse of Pantdrain, a respectable freeholder in the parish, whose family came originally from Radnorshire.

## LLANGURIG.

ADD. MS. 9865, VOL. II.

Llewelyn, second son of Ieuan ap Gruffydd=Gwenllian, d. of Ieuan  
ap Howel Lloyd of Clochfaen Lloyd ap Howel

Maurice=Mahallt, d. of Howel Mow- ddwy, Esq. <i>Argent, a lion passt. sable</i> inter 3 fleur de lys <i>gules</i>	Jenkyn,=1500 Rhys ap Howel ap Rhys ap David ap Howel Fy- chan of Gilfachwen	Goleubryd, d. of David Rhys
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Rhys=Margaret, d. of Jenkyn ap Rhys Lloyd of Llangurig. <i>Or, a lion rampt.</i> regardant <i>sable</i>	William. He had only one daughter, Goleubryd
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1   Mau=rice Gwerfyl, d. of David Lloyd of Cilpyll, co. Car- digan, Esq. <i>Or, a lion</i> rampt. regardt. <i>sable</i>	2   Jen=kyn Tangwystl, d. of Richd. Maurice Frych	3   Tho=mas Elin, d. of Evan ap Rhys ap Mor- gan ap Rhys ap Howel of Llan- gurig
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Jen=kyn Elen, d. of David Lloyd Jen- kyn of Clochfaen	Evan=Margaret, Wynn d. of Thomas ap John ap Howel	John Rhys David, ob. 1588	4   Jane, John d. of Meredydd ap John ap Meredydd ap Rhys ap David ap Lloyd	5
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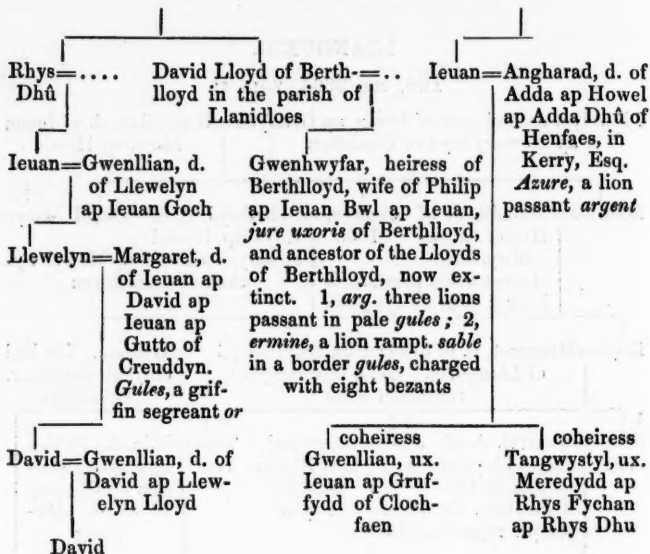
John	David	Elizabeth, ux. Rhys ap Thomas of Crùgnant
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## LLANGURIG.

HARL. MS. 4181.

Iorwerth ap Meredydd ap Madog=..... d. of Ieuan Goch ap Goron-  
Danwr. *Ermine, a lion rampant* wy ap Meilir of Geneu 'r Glyn.  
*sable in a border gules, charged* *Gules, a lion rampant regardant*  
with eight mullets *argent.* or.

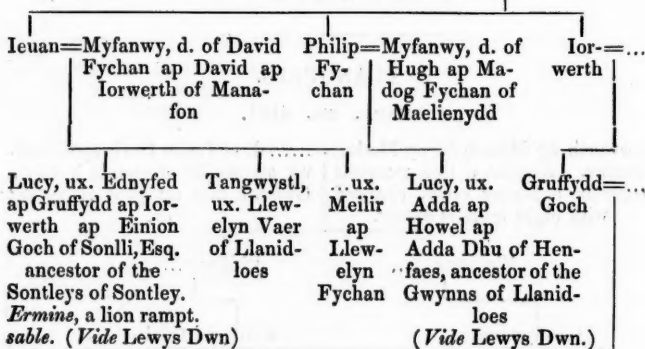
Einion=.....	Philip=.....
Gruffydd=.....	Gruffydd Goch=.....



## LLANGURIG.

HARL. MSS. 1969, 2299, 1949.

Philip ap Meredydd ap Madog Danwr=





Ieuan<sup>1</sup>=Angharad, daughter of Adda ap Howel ap Adda Dhu of  
Henfaes in Kerry

Gwenllian, ux. Ieuan ap  
Gruffydd ap Howel Lloyd  
of Clochfaen

Tangwystl, ux. Meredydd  
ap Rhys Fychan ap  
Rhys Dhu

## TOWNSHIP OF LLANYWARED, ESGAIRGRAIG.

HARL. MSS. 4181, 2299.

Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Madog=Annesta, d. of Meredydd  
Danwr. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable* in a | ap Ieuan ap Madog of  
border *gules* charged with eight mullets *arg.* | Manafon

Philip=

Ieuan Dwn=...d. of David Lloyd  
ap Howel ap Adda

Ieuan Dhu=Jessie, d. of Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel of Kerry

David=Deilu, d. of Rhys ap Adda ap David ap Meredydd.  
*Or*, a lion rampant regardant *gules*.

Llewelyn=Mallt, d. of Howel Mowddwy, Esq. *Argent*,  
a lion passant *sable* inter 3 fleurs de lys *gules*

Jenkyn=Margaret, d. of David ap Morgan ap Ieuan ap Deio ap  
1588 David. *Gules*, a griffin segreant *or*

Ieuan=...d. of Jen- Thomas kyn ap Bedo ap Philip of Rhaia- dr-Gwy	David=Anne, d. of Rhys ap James of Ponty- rhydgaled	John	Deilu, ux. Rhys ap Thomas Bedo of Trefeglwys	Dyd- dgu	Gwenllian, ux. Evan ap Lewys ap Evan ap Llewelyn Goch of Gwrth- rynyon in Arwystli
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The estate of Esgairgraig subsequently became, by purchase, a part of the Clochfaen property; but in 1781, on the death of Sarah, widow of Rhys Lloyd, Esq., it passed by mortgage to Mr. Evans of Llwynbarriad in Radnorshire; and the sheepwalk of Esgairgraig became the property of Mr. Pryse of Pantdrain.

<sup>1</sup> This descent of Ieuan ap Gruffydd Goch from Philip ap Meredydd must be wrong, as it makes him out to be a second cousin to his wife, Angharad. Such a marriage would not have been allowed at that time. His descent in the previous pedigree is, therefore, the correct one.

## CEFN YR HAFODAU.

HARL. MSS. 1973, 1969; ADD. MS. 9864.

Llewelyn ap Howel ap—Angharad, d. and heiress—Rhys ap Llewel-  
 Rhys ap David ap of Llewelyn ap Philip of yn ap David  
 Howel Fychan of Cefn yr Hafodau ap Llew- Chwith of Cyn-  
 fachwen, co. Cardigan. elyn ap Iorwerth ap Gruf- wyl Gaio  
*Sable*, a spear's head fydd ap Madog Danwr.  
 imbrued inter 3 scaling *Ermine*, a lion rampant  
 ladders *argent*, on a *sable* in a border *gules*  
 chief *gules* a castle triple charged with eight mul-  
 turreted of the third lets *argent*  
 Angharad, heir-  
 ess, wife of Evan  
 ap Rhys ap Adda,  
 ancestor of the  
 Gwynns of Llanidloes. (*Vide* Lewys Dwnn.)

1	2		
Ieuan of Neuadd Glyn Hafren, an- cestor of the Wynns of Dol- bachog. ( <i>Vide</i> Lewys Dwnn.)	Jenkyn—Angharad, d. of Gruffydd—Catherine, d. of Goch ap Meredydd ap Da- of Jenkyn ap Cefn yr vid ap Gruffydd ap Mere- David ap Hafod- dydd Dhu. <i>Azure</i> , a lion Rhys ap au passant <i>argent</i> Ieuan		

Ieuan=Catherine, d. of Jenkyn Thomas, ancestor of Edward  
 Wynn Goch of Clochfaen Owen of Dol-y-llys, Esq.,  
 living 1704. (*See* Lewys Dwnn.)

David of Glasrug in=Margaret, d. of David ap  
 Cefn yr Hafodau Llewelyn ap Ieuan Gethyn

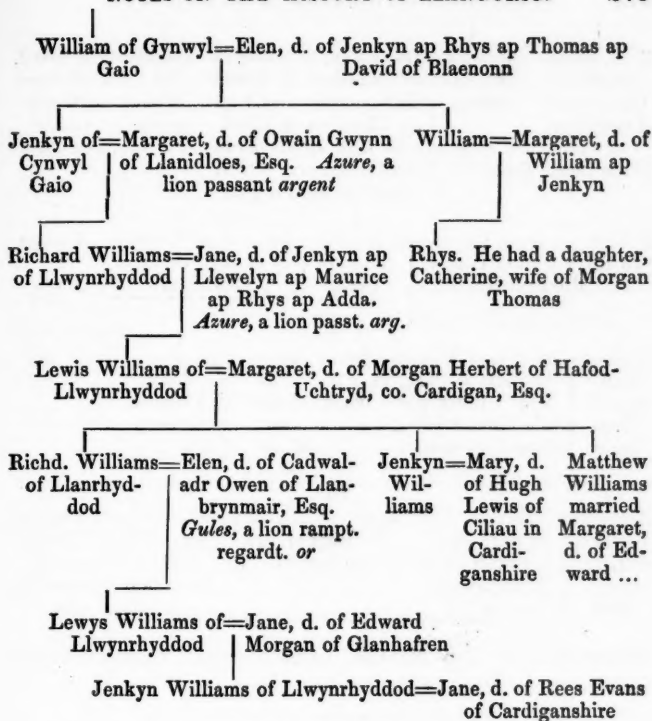
1	2	3	4	5
Owen=Margaret, d. of Ieuan Wynn ap Gwilym ap Rhys	Rhys=Lowry, d. of David ap Rhys ap Gutto ap Meredydd	Mor- gan	Lewis	John=Goleu, d. of Ieuan ap Maurice of Crugnant

The Cefn yr Hafodau estate became the property of the Lloyds of Clochfaen by purchase, and was sold in 1781. The farms of Cefn yr Hafodau and Glasrug were purchased by the late Thomas Evans, of Maenol, Esq.

## TOWNSHIP OF LLANYFYNU, LLWYNRHYDDOD.

ADD. MS. 9865.

Jenkyn ap Gwilym ap Gruffydd ap David ap Madog=....  
 ap Gruffydd ap Meurig Goch of Caio, ap Gruffydd ap  
 Cadifor ap Selyf, king of Dyfed, who bore *ermine*,  
 a chevron *or*, on a chief *argent* a lion passant *gules*



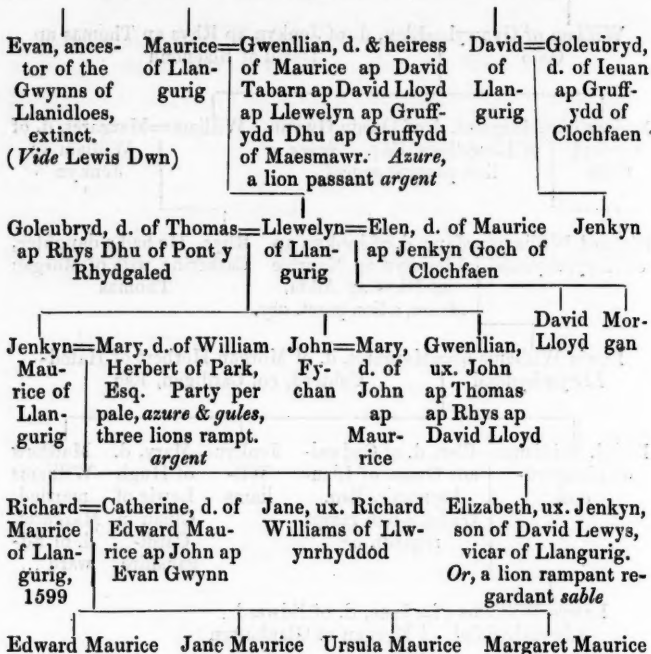
The farm of Llwynrhyddod now belongs to the daughter of the late Mr. Lloyd of Abercwmddolau in Cardiganshire.

## LLANGURIG.

HARL. MS. 1973; ADD. MS. 9865.

Rhys ap Adda ap Howel, of Henfaes in Kerry, Esq., ap Adda Dhu ap Gruffydd of Maesmawr, ap Meredydd ap Einion ap Cynfelyn ap Dolphyn ap Rhiwallon ap Madog ap Cadwgan, lord of Nannau, who bore *or*, a lion rampant *azure*.  
Einion ap Cynfelyn bore *azure*, a lion passant *argent*

Isabel, d. of David Lloyd ap David ap Howel Dhu of Arwystli. *Azure* three cocks *argent*, crested & wattled *or*



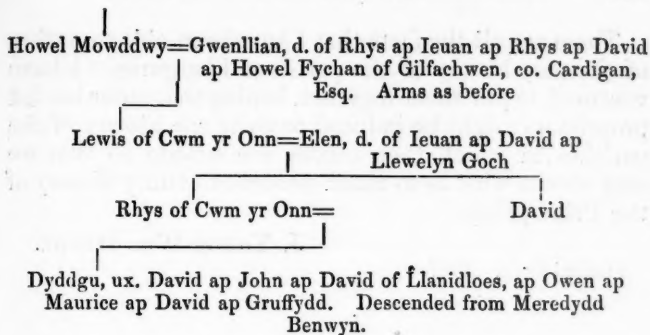
## TOWNSHIP OF CEFN-YR-HAFODAU.

## CWM YR ONN.

David, third son of Ieuan Lloyd, of Mathafarn in=....  
 Cyfeiliog, Esq., ap Llewelyn ap Tudor ap Goronwy ap Einion ap Seisyllt, lord of Mathafarn. *Argent, a lion passant sable inter three fleurs de lys gules*

Llewelyn=Elen, d. of Howel ap Ieuan Blaeney, of Ystymgwen, Esq. *Sable, a chev. inter three horses' heads erased argent*

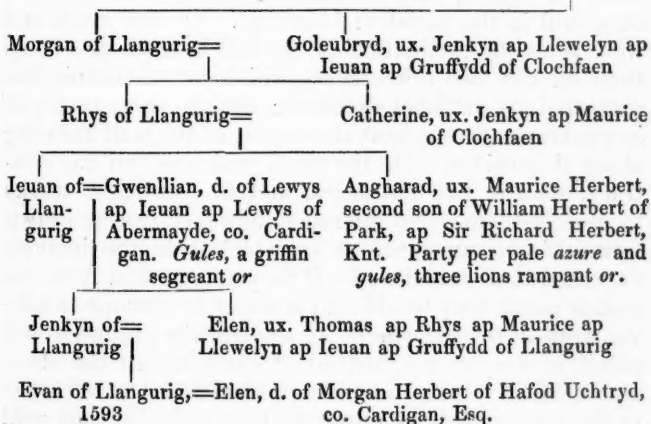
Gruffydd Mowddwy=Eva, d. of Meredydd ap Rhys ap Ieuan ap David Goch, of Caelan in Llanbrynmair, Esq. *Gules, three snakes ennowed in triangle argent*



Cwm yr Onn is now the property of George Mears, Esq., of Doly  
Llys in the parish of Llanidloes.

## LLANGURIG.

Rhys ap Howel ap Rhys ap David of Gilfachwen,=  
co. Cardigan, Esq., ap Hywel Fychan ap Hywel  
Fawr ap Rhys Foel, ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap  
Cadifor ap Dyfnwal, lord of Castle Howel, Gilfach-  
wen, and Pant Streimon. *Sable*, a spear's head  
imbrued inter three scaling ladders *argent*, on a  
chief *gules* a castle triple turreted *argent*



These are all the facts that I have been able to gather of the past history of the parish of Llangurig. I have ventured to put them together, hoping that other landed proprietors might be induced to write the history of the parishes in which their estates are situate, so that we may obtain what is so much needed, a county history of the Principality.

J. YOUDE WM. HINDE.

Stafford Club. 1867.

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PEN CAER HELEN.

WITHIN six or seven miles from Conway, and to be reached by a good road, is a remarkable camp, which, although noticed by Pennant, seems to have attracted little attention. Mr. Halliwell refers to its peculiar features in his *Excursions in North Wales*; and in the autumn of last year Mr. Barnwell and myself spent some time in carefully tracing out its plan. It is laid down in the Ordnance Map, but without its distinctive name of Helen, and is situated on the summit of a steep hill in the parish of Llanbedr. On the south and west sides the inclination of the hill is much less steep than on the two other sides, which are therefore less protected by artificial defences; nor are there traces of any entrance throughout the circuit of the wall running along those sides. On the south and west, on the contrary, are the two entrances, and the strongest works to protect them. No inference, however, can be drawn from this circumstance as on which side the inmates expected their enemies; for if they approached from the east or north, they would find it easier to attempt to take the work in reverse, where the slope of the ground would admit of easy access, instead of charging up the steep ascent of the north and east approaches. On reference to the plan, it will be observed that a single stone wall

was considered sufficient protection ; whereas, commencing from the north-west front, a second wall is added, and continued round to the southern extremity, enclosing the more elevated ground, around which were scattered the houses of the occupants.

The first entrance in the outer wall (A) was defended (see plate) by additional works of a character somewhat unusual in Welsh caers, a shorter outer wall, parallel with the main work, having been carried across the neck of land, where the ground is more level, to the steep descent on one side, and a natural rise on the other. A traverse joins the two walls at the former extremity, none appearing opposite, as the elevated ground seems to have been sufficient protection on that side. We have, therefore, two small square forts flanking the sloping passage at A ; after passing which the attack must have turned to the right to reach the second entrance (B), with its left flank exposed to the missiles of the defendants, mounted on the inner wall, which spreads out in breadth towards the entrance (B), so as to admit of a greater number of men to stand on it. Similar precautions, but on a grander scale, were adopted at the principal entrance of Chun Castle, already described in the Journal.

The outer wall runs on to the south side ; but has a second wall near it, running parallel ; so that, with the inner wall, there were three such defences on this side, up to the second entrance at c. The same arrangement is continued on the other side of this entrance, and terminates in a steep projection of the hill (D), somewhat resembling in outline the bastion of a mediæval defence. The neck of this projecting part has not been protected by the prolongation of the walls on each side, unless, indeed, the stones have been removed. Beyond its junction with the fourth ditch, which runs at some distance from the three inner ones, all evidences of defensive works have vanished. This natural bastion must have been of importance, as it effectually flanks all the strong defences of the entrance at c. Within the circuit of the

walls are several large circles, the remains of the dwellings of the occupants of the camp. The majority of them are very judiciously placed under the shelter of the rising ground nearest the strongest artificial defences; so that while there was good protection from the weather, immediate assistance was at hand in case of a sudden attack. The spot marked *ε* contains the remains of a large cairn, which may have been sepulchral, or intended for an outlook; and as there are, outside the camp, two large circles (*f* and *g*), which undoubtedly mark burial-places, the one at *ε* may have been merely raised to command a fuller view on the east side. But the circumstance which attaches so much interest to this camp, is the extraordinary collection of sharp, pointed stones, fixed upright in the ground on the two most accessible approaches. (See cut 2.) They occur nowhere else in the circuit of the work, and serve as out-works to the two entrances. We are not aware that any similar example of this chevaux de frise defence occurs throughout Wales: certainly nothing of the kind is to be found in Cornwall. There has already appeared in the pages of the *Arch. Camb.* (vol. iv, 3rd Series) an interesting and valuable notice, by Professor Babington, of the curious defences in the Isle of Arran, where the same system was carried out, although on a grander scale, from the greater height of the upright but not pointed slabs, between which invaders must have had some difficulty in picking their way. In this Carnarvonshire example, unless the level of the turf has risen a great deal since the first fortifying this hill, the stones were of no height, but make up for that deficiency by the extreme sharpness of the points. Here and there are lines of more elevated stones; but the majority of them are set low in the ground, and probably were thus quite as useful to the defence, as they could not be so easily avoided in the dark. Even in broad daylight, at the present day, it is necessary to take great care how one walks among them; and as both the groups are completely commanded from the walls and higher



ground, an attacking force, while picking its way, must have been awkwardly exposed to the weapons of the defenders. An outer ditch bounds both these curious defences, and it is not improbable but that they were originally continued so as to meet. Water is easily to be procured by digging a moderate depth, and was probably as easily obtained by the occupants of the work.

Two observations may close this brief notice of a camp, which has certainly not received that attention it deserves.

First, we have an undoubted proof that the steep sides on the north and east were considered sufficiently strong of themselves as to require only one strong wall, while all the care of the engineers has been devoted to the protection of the sides in which occur the two entrances.

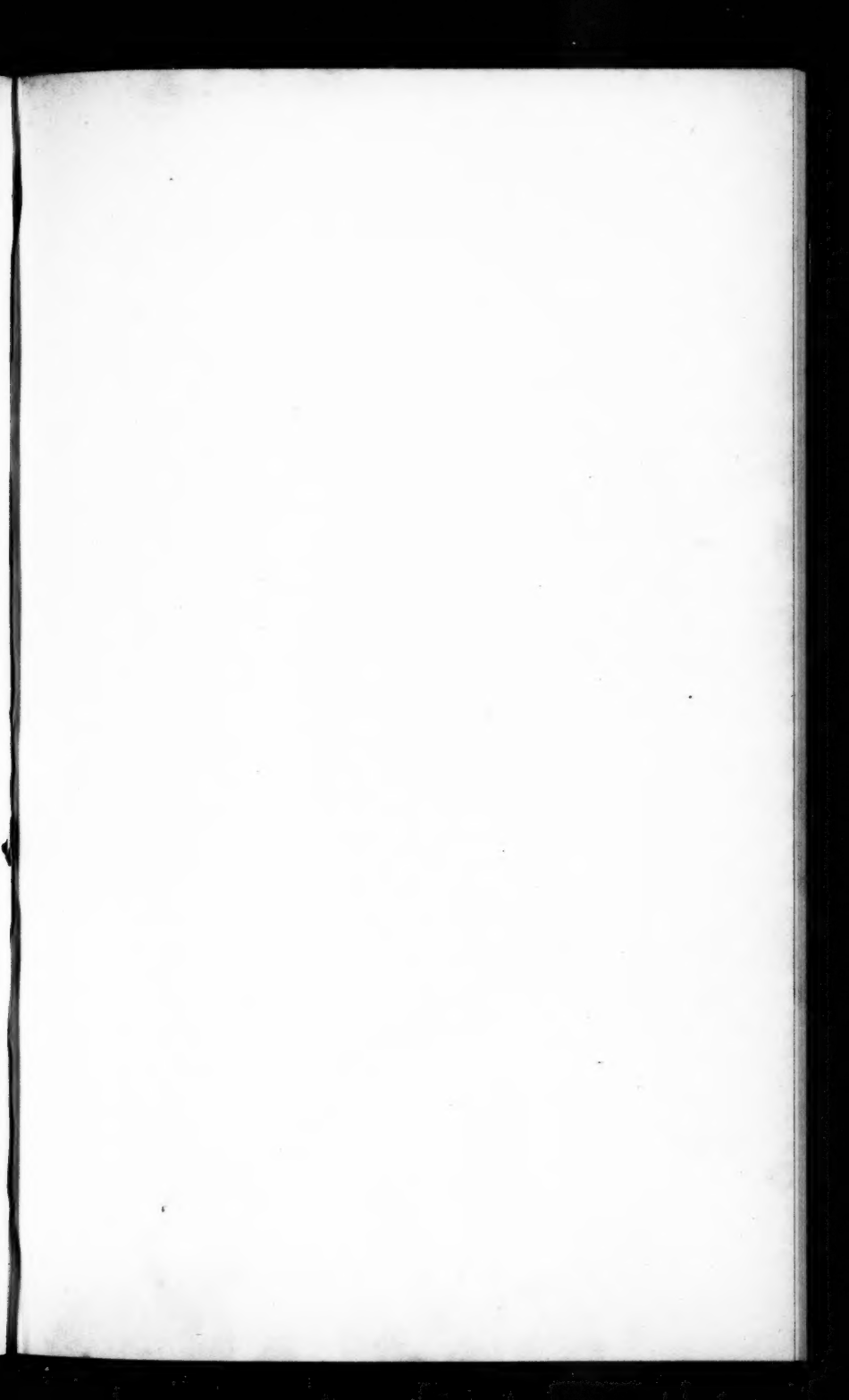
Secondly, although it is usual to assign all our hill camps, whether of stone or earth, to the "ancient British," or the progenitors of Welshmen proper, yet it may be doubted whether in some instances they should not be assigned to the elder cousin of the Cymry, namely, the Gael. Long after the original expulsion of the latter, frequent invasions from the Irish coast took place, and, according to the author of the Gael in Gwynnedd, it seems clear that isolated bodies of that people held their own against the Cymry, protected probably by the difficulty of attack. Allowing these two facts, and finding the same curious *chevaux de frise* arrangement in Carnarvonshire as exists in the west of Ireland, and not being able (we believe) to find it elsewhere in Wales, we may consider ourselves authorised to suggest that Pen Caer Helen is not the work of the ancient Britons, but of the more ancient Gael, if not of a still older people.

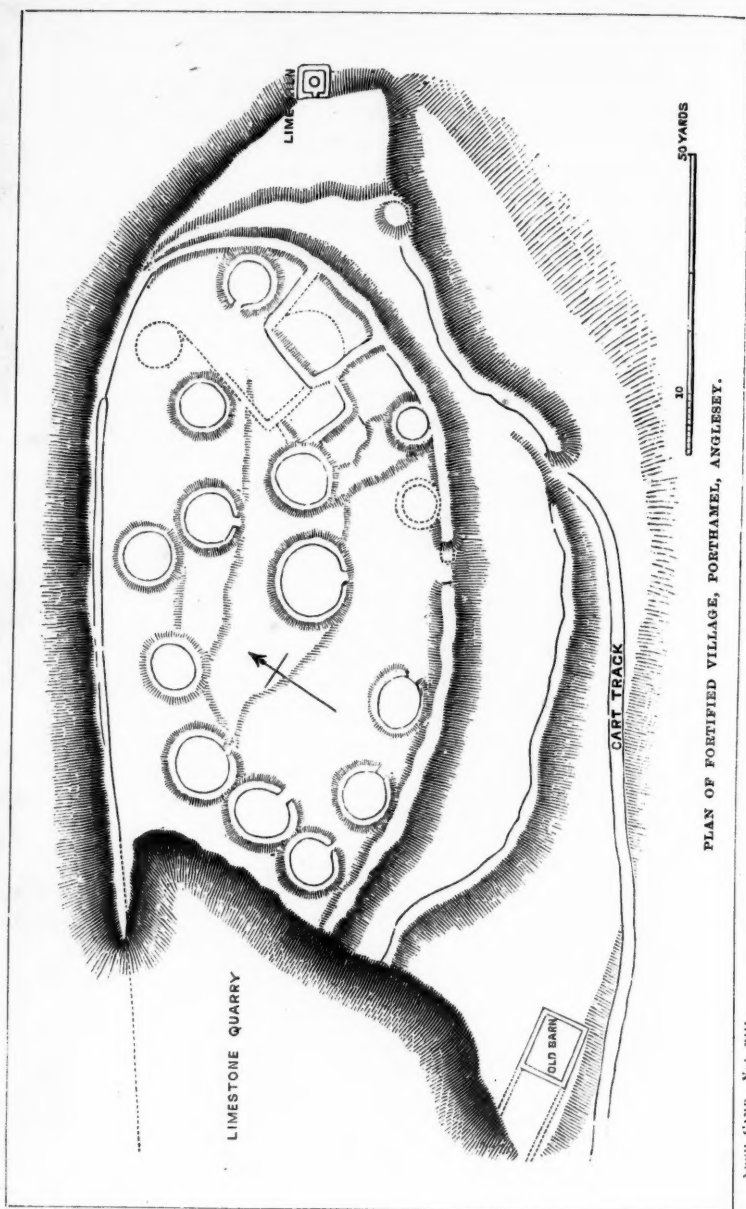
Another reason induces me to consider the work as certainly anterior to the earliest Welsh period, and that is its distinctive name of Helen. It is well known that the same name is given to other objects, especially to

roads, in many parts of Wales, which are either Roman or anterior to their time. This curious assignation to a princess is not confined to Wales. In various parts of France, and especially among our Breton cousins, the same practice obtains, and the very assigning such works to a particular person (who is always of the female sex) is a tolerably safe indication that those works are not the works of those to whom they are generally assigned, but of a race who preceded them.

For these reasons we consider Pencaer Helen should not be termed a British camp or city. If it served as a stronghold after the Cymry invasion and occupation of this part of Wales, we may understand why so much care has been bestowed on the south-western side, independently of the security presented by the greater steepness of the other two. Or, if we suppose a subsequent invasion of the Gael from Ireland, the distance from the river Conway is so trifling that the hill might be easily reached by a chieftain who had found his way up that river. The size and strength of the defences, however, are such, that this latter suggestion will hardly be admitted, for the erection of such a work must have been far beyond the means of any roving band of invaders.

J. T. BLIGHT.





PLAN OF FORTIFIED VILLAGE, PORTHAMEL, ANGLESEY.

## MONA ANTIQUA.

## FORTIFIED BRITISH VILLAGE, PORTHAMEL.

THE fortified village, forming the subject of the present paper, is situated in the parish of Llanedwen, Anglesey; and within a furlong of the house at Porthamel, being separated from the latter by a narrow gully through which flows a small stream. The limestone rock whereon it is placed has a steep declivity to the north-west and north, but to the east and south the land descends gradually towards the Menai Strait, distant about half a mile. The west side of the rock has been extensively quarried. The remains are marked down on the Ordnance map as a "camp", and consist, in their present condition, of a double rampart, which, leaving the natural precipice near its north end, and trending in a somewhat rounded form first to south-east and south, and afterwards with a curve to south-west and west, continued (before the quarry was commenced) so as to rejoin the precipice to the north-west. The inner rampart, composed of earth and small stones, is but little raised above the level of the ground within it, but is steeper on the outer edge, and contains a space about a hundred yards long by sixty yards at its greatest breadth. The entrance facing south-east, now eight feet wide, was, I think, originally not more than half that width, a portion of the mound having been carried away on the right as you enter. The outer defence, nearly levelled in some places, is irregular in shape; the point of entry through it appears to have been where it is now crossed by an old cart-track leading to the lime-kiln. Within the enclosure are foundations of fifteen cyttiau. The largest of these, nearly opposite the entrance, has an internal diameter of about thirty feet; its doorway faces south-east. Three others at the south-west end adjoin each other, having been apparently so placed for mutual support and shelter at the point most exposed to the

violence of the prevailing winds: their doorways face east. One of the two immediately to the right of the entrance is partly embedded in the thickness of the rampart. Many of the circles are almost obliterated and are traceable merely as depressions in the soil. Towards the north-east end there are some squared foundations, but in too confused a state to enable anyone to speak with certainty as to their original character. All the stones of any size above the surface of the ground were probably used at a remote period in the construction of an old barn near the edge of the lime-stone quarry. The accompanying plan will, it is hoped, make the whole arrangement clearer than can be done by a written description. Rowlands, speaking of the probable landing-place of the Romans in Anglesey, says (*Mona Antiq.*, p. 100, second edition, 1766), "There are the ruins of two or three small British towns near this place of battle: one near Brynsienky, called Hendre; another on the top of Bryn-gwydryn, called Caer-Idris; and the third on the top of a hill near Porthamel House, whose name is lost which, in all likelihood, were all then demolished". This would, in all probability, be one of the points of defence against the invaders who, according to the traditional and received account landed on the shore below at a place called Pant-yr-Ysgraphian between Pwll-y-fuwch and Llanidan. Rowlands (*ib.*) mentions a "mount or tumulus in one of the fields adjoining, about three bows' shot from the sea", as the place "where the Romans involved the taken and slain Britons in the devouring flames of their own sacrifice". To the left of the drive from Porthamel to Llanidan, about three furlongs to the south-west of the camp, there is a mound, apparently artificial, answering well enough to the distance (three bows' shot) from the Strait; but the point where the slain were buried, as marked on the Ordnance map, is "Bryn-beddau", at the lower end of the field between Porthamel and the shore, where it was thought, by some members of our Association who visited the spot during the Bangor

meeting, that they could make out three longitudinal and parallel trenches which might once have been covered by a tumulus, though this would be less than a bow's shot from the Menai. We may, however, easily suppose that the battle ground extended over the whole space between Porthamel and Trefarthin. On this latter farm, near Brynsiencyn, the Ordnance map places "Maes-hir-gâd" (the long army's field), and Cae-oer-waedd (field of cold or bitter lamentation), supposed to have been so named from circumstances connected with the battle. The field to the left of the drive leading from the Llanidan lodge to the house has great inequality of surface towards the upper end, as though it had, at one time, been covered with buildings of some kind. Here, many years ago, were found the two bronze celts, given in the accompanying engraving. The smaller of the two has a large percentage of copper in its composition. They are now in the possession of Lord Boston. Rowlands has drawings of four such instruments (*Mona Antiq.*, plate II, fig. 2), and says, "a little to the east of that" (Maes-hir-gâd), "just on the shore is a place called Rheidd . . . on which place were taken up from under a stone near the sea-shore a parcel of British weapons" (p. 86). At the back of the Porthamel camp there is another step in the lime-stone rock, on the brink of which there were several cyttiau, removed a few years ago; within them were found portions of several querns. A quern, of a type uncommon in Anglesey, but of which there is an example in the Caernarvon Museum, is built into the wall over a doorway and probably came originally from this ruined village, which appears to have been a kind of suburb to the larger one. A third brass coin of one of the Constantine family was found three or four years ago near the house at Porthamel. I am not aware that anything has hitherto been discovered within the area of the fortified enclosure, but it has all the characteristics of a British work; and, though the inhabitants may have been driven out for a time, was doubtless soon re-occupied,

continuing to be a place of abode during the peaceful times of Roman dominion in this country, and in all probability until a much later date. Of "Hendre", one of the three British towns mentioned by Rowlands, there are now no traces; the other, namely, "Caer Idris", is still nearly perfect, excepting where the road from Bryn-siencyn to the Llanfair station passes through it, but it appears to have been purely a work of defence and to have contained no circular foundations. There were formerly the remains of an extensive village in the Trefarthen field next to Barras where Roman coins and pottery have been frequently met with.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS, JUN.

Menaifron, April, 1867.

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#### ANCIENT ENCAMPMENTS NEAR ABERYSTWITH.

*Read at Machynlleth, 1866.*

IN the limited space bounded by the river Rhydol on the south and the Dovey on the north, is a remarkable group of encampments which show the great military science and practical foresight of the early inhabitants of this district. On reference to the Ordnance map, it is at once apparent that they have been admirably arranged to protect the district from invasion by sea; for if a line is drawn from the encampment of Bwadrain to the Beacon Hill on Carn-wen, we find only one work of any importance, situated more inland as far as the eastern limit of the county, namely, Dinas near Ponterwyd. This fact clearly indicates that the danger to be guarded against was from invaders by sea; and not from the land side, nor for purposes of defence against hostile faction in, or bordering on, the district. Otherwise we should have certainly found encampments along the line of hills, right and left of Plinlimmon; but none such exist, as far as I have been able to ascertain, nearer Plinlimmon than Dinas—not even can a trace of any defensive works be found. But if internal wars were



common among the natives, we must have found the remains at least of their strongholds more inland than as regards the district under consideration is the case. Of their general character, there is no doubt. They have nothing in common with the ordinary Roman camps, and to whomever they are to be assigned it cannot be to that people.

In taking a brief survey of these camps we shall commence with Dinas, the most southernly of the group, and a little to the south of Aberystwith and the Rhydol. The raised defences are composed of loose stones and earth, and assume an oval form, as is also the case with Broncastellan, Pwll-glas, Allt Goch, Lletty Llwyd, Darren, and Bwa Drain, as well as in the two other camps also called Dinas. None of these have any regular masonry or affect a square form; so that, independent of other reasons, they are clearly not Roman. In some instances of the above-mentioned camps there is only one entrance. Two or three of them have two, one alone has three, entrances, but none four, as we might have expected, had they been of Roman origin.

Dinas, which properly means a city, seems to be the principal fortress of the group. It stands 412 feet above the sea and commands a view full thirty miles inland on the north-east and south; it covered the two valleys leading up the Ystwith and Rhydol, and on the west commanded a full view of the sea which formerly washed the base of the hill. The highest point of the hill (now occupied by the Wellington memorial) appears to have been the place whence the alarm fires announced invaders to the occupants of Bwadrain, Broncastellan, Darren, Alltgoch, and to the watchers on the Beacon hill of Carn-wen. The actual encampment lay somewhat lower and about 200 yards to the north, on a flat and oval space, surrounded by a vallum with only one entrance, which led direct to the Beacon hill. Below the rampart is a broad terrace, which may either have been intended for drilling purposes, or for additional accommodation to the garrison in case of the in-

terior of the work being overcrowded with refugees. The other two camps, known by the name of Dinas, have the same level terraces which do not occur in any of the Gaers.

Darren camp was pronounced in June last, by an Indian officer, equal in defensive capability to any of the hill forts of the present time that he had seen in India. In the surrounding rampart there are three entrances, one commanding the valley leading to Peithill on the south-west side, one on the north-east fronting two valleys running towards Caenant and Cwmsymlog. The third and principal entrance is due west and commands the vale leading by Gogerddan to the sea. A little to the south of Darren camp is a large carn, much denuded of the stones, called by some old men of the locality, *Carn Penmorrem*; by others, *Carn Pen Moel Fren*; and, by Lewis Morris, the antiquary, *Bryn Gwyrfyl*.

Taking the two last names, *Carn Moel Fren*-(in), with *Gwyrfyl* (morose and surly), we appear to have the grave of some tyrant chief, and commander of the camp. The carn, nearly forty-five feet in diameter, does not appear to have been explored, and certainly seems to deserve a careful examination by competent supervisors. There are indications of a battle having been fought near, as the adjoining dingle is called *Pontrhyd-y-beddau*, or the ford over the stream near the graves.

The camp called *Bwadrain* is remarkably well situated, commanding the narrow entrance of the vale of the *Rhydol* from *Glan Rhydol* to the falls at the Devil's Bridge. It is oval, with two entrances: one on the east and the other on the north-west. The southern side is so steep as to require no defence, so the ditch or vallum appears only on the remaining sides.

Gaer *Lletty Hen* is a small but very perfect and interesting specimen of strategic art. It, however, lies between two hills, and commands no prospect, so that it may have served as an occasional retreat, or for an

ambush, as it is not visible until one comes unexpectedly on it.

Broncastellan, which is 139 feet above the sea level, shows perhaps still higher military art than the preceding camps, both as regards its situation and details. The northern, eastern, and western sides are guarded by a double ditch or vallum. In the last-mentioned side, which faces the sea, the entrance is protected by a curtain, an arrangement not noticed in the other camps. The fort not only commands the vale of Clarach leading to the sea, but the two other vales running inland. In addition to its own proper defences, the camp has also an outpost a little behind the new farmhouse called Caer Gywydd, or the hill of the look-out. At the foot of the hill was a large carn removed about fifty years ago in making the turnpike road: at a place which still retains the name of Penygarn. From this an immense number of human bones (unburnt) were removed to Llanbadarn churchyard. To the same ground were also removed, about the same time, other unburnt bones from a smaller carn in a field called Cae Ruel, not far from Peny-garn.

Gaer Brynhir, or Castell Penwedig, or Castell Gwalter (for it is so variously termed), is singular in having a round and not an oval form, as is the case with all the other camps of this particular district. The outer vallum, however, is oval, as if this form were the usual one. The ditch is very deep. It is excellently situated, as to its command of the valley leading to the sea by Wallog.

Gaer Pwllglas, nearly 194 feet above the sea, is on a much larger scale, and protects the valley leading towards Talybont, and from thence to the sea by Borth. The southern side from its steepness requires and has no artificial defence. The other three are well secured by a vallum. It has only one entrance on the west side looking towards Gaer Brynhir.

Gaer Lletty Llwyd, which has suffered much from the agriculturalists, appears to have had no ditch, per-

haps arising from the fact of its lying in the rear of Caer Pwllglas and Alltgoch. The vallum, however, is fairly preserved. The camp commands the Talybont Valley. Between this camp and that of Alltgoch is a field called Cae Nant y Croglwyd, marking the spot where traitors were executed.

Gaer Alltgoch is very similar to that of Pwllglas, but its vallum has been sacrificed to the farmer. It originally protected the work on the west and north-east sides. The camp commands the entrance from the sea by the Dovey, as well as the valley of the Lery and the vales leading to the mountains.

Dinas, near Penpomprenucha, which is the largest encampment in the whole district, is of the usual oval form, and surrounded by a ditch or vallum. It has a broad terrace similar to the one before mentioned, nearly tending round the whole circuit. It has a bird's-eye view of the entrance to the Dovey, and cannot be seen except from Carnwen, as from its peculiar situation it seems well adapted as a safe retreat in case of a sudden attack from the shore. The western base of the mountain is, moreover, defended by the Gaers of Lletty Llwyd, Alltgoch, and Pwllglas. There is, in addition to these defences, an outpost situated about 500 yards to the south-west and approached by a raised path. The name Carreg Defoir is remarkable, the latter word meaning to arouse or awake, thus clearly showing that from this point the approach of an enemy up the valley by Elgar was announced to the main camp. It also commanded another valley leading to the source of the river Lery. No military engineer of the present day could have made a better selection of ground for the purpose required.

Dinas, near Ponterwyd, is similar in many respects to the two others already mentioned. It has, however, two outposts, one of them about a mile to the north called Disgwilfa Fawr or the great look-out or watch-tower. The other, much nearer, called Disgwilfa Fach or the little watch-tower. The Dinas commands the

valley of the Rhydol from its source to the Devil's Bridge.

A glance at the map will at once show how all these works of each kind, whether Gaer or Dinas, admirably commanded the sea line and the different valleys leading up from the coast to the inner country.

Mention has been made of Carnwen, which stands about 1700 feet above the sea. As near it, is a rock called Carreg y Tan, or the rock of fire, I think most will agree with me in believing this to have been the principal beacon, which would instantaneously communicate intelligence of war to these numerous defensive posts. As to the dimensions of the different works, each Dinas contains about six acres. The Gaers of Broncastellan, Darren, Alltgoch, Pwllglas, and Bwadrain are each four acres, and the remaining ones about one acre and a half.

They are all so similar in their details, that they are clearly all the work of one people, and probably nearly of the same age; a circumstance which leads us to inquire what could have been the object of such a number, or what enemies would attack them, and with what object. To carry off the horses and cattle of the natives would be no easy matter, considering the light character of the vessels then probably in use, especially across so dangerous a passage. There was, however, probably a much greater inducement—viz., the produce of the mines in the district, the value of which must have been known, and would probably be much exaggerated by report. And this leads us to the second portion of our subject: did the ancient British know anything about mines? had they learnt the art of extracting and working up the metal. Mr. Thomas Wright has lately, we believe, stated it as his opinion that until the Romans taught the natives the use and value of their mines, they knew nothing about them. We must presume to differ with this opinion, as much as we do with another lately started by the same gentleman, and which has been satisfactorily disposed of in

the last number of the Society's Journal—namely, that the Romans, contrary to the hitherto general belief, did actually occupy Ireland, much in the same sense as they did Wales. In the first place, it is doubtful if the Romans ever reached this district at all. They certainly have left no traces nearer than Pennal (Maglona) on the other side of the Dovey, and separated from this district by a voyage across an estuary then much more dangerous than it is at present. But even had they reached this particular district, it would not assist Mr. Wright's view, who seems to be ignorant that the best numismatists of the present day have proved that the Britons had coined money before a Roman ever entered the island, and if so whence did they obtain the metal. Cæsar's authority, in spite of some little uncertainty in the text, is also decisive on the question. But, independent of such authorities, we may appeal to the testimony of our Triads. Dyfnwal Moelmud, in his 49th Triad, mentions iron mines as private property. In the 74th Triad, the art of metallurgy is given as the second of the three natural arts of the Cambrians. Metallurgy is also mentioned in the 69th Triad, as an art not to be learnt but under certain restrictions. Many other similar references occur in the same collection: all showing that the inhabitants of this country were well acquainted with metals and their uses. It will, however, be stated that the learned are not agreed on the real antiquity of the triads, and that it is not easy to separate the original ones from those no doubt added at a later time. Nor would Mr. Wright probably admit their evidence in this matter. There is, however, another proof which admits of little doubt, and that is the primitive stone wedges, "buckering stones" as they are called, and other rude stone implements which are frequently found in the ancient mines of this district. So rude and barbarous are these implements, that even the stone age must have been in its infancy. No metal tools of any kind have been discovered with them, and there can be no question that they are the tools of

men who lived before the Roman occupation of this country.

As, then, the mines in this district were worked at such an early period, so we find these mines close to some of the camps, such as Blaendyffryn mine, which lies at the base of the hill on which is situated a Gaer like those described, called Troedrhiw Castell, and on the west of which was a Tommen removed twenty-five years ago for the dressing floor of Goginan mine.

That to protect these valuable mines from marauders by sea, seems to me therefore the explanation of their number, and the evident intention of those who erected them. They were no doubt useful on other occasions, but that the safe protection of these easily removed treasures was the principal object, I think the most impartial readers will acknowledge.

J. GRAHAM WILLIAMS.

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## Correspondence.

## CELTIC ETYMOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I beg to be allowed to reply to the criticisms which your learned correspondent J. A. P. has made in your last number upon a letter written by me in the January number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. I would premise that I do not wish to enter into a controversy with a Sanscrit scholar upon Sanscrit affinities, but merely to state the grounds on which I based my former positions; also that I do not wish to be responsible for errors such as *vasa* for *vast*, and *visautah* for *visanta*, and which I should have expected a scholar like your correspondent to have allowed for as clerical errors. Your correspondent's first objection to my letter is expressed in the following words:—"Mr. Mason says, had the monks Latinised the "*gw*," they would have changed it into '*v*,' and so returned to the original form of the word, the Latin *vas*, *vadis* (a surety), Sanscrit *vasa*. Where he finds this last word I am at a loss to know. A personal surety is *pratibuh*; a pledge, *nyasah*." In reply, I give my authority for assigning a Sanscrit affinity to the Welsh word *gwystl*. Dieffenbach, vol. i, page 142, makes *gwystl* cognate to the Sanscrit '*vast*' (*vasa* is merely a clerical error); and Pictet (*Sur l'Affinité des Langues Celtiques*) derives the word from the Sanscrit "*vis'ti*' gages, solde."

Next, your correspondent objects to my considering "*gwan*," the first syllable of *gwanwyn* as equivalent to *visantah*, "*spring*" in Sanscrit (*visautah* is another clerical error). He says of this affinity: "It might as well be argued that man is an abbreviated form of *misanthrope*." I will now give my reasons for assigning a Sanscrit affinity to the word in question. I need not enumerate instances of the Kymric initial *gw* representing the Sanscrit *v*. Pictet gives an abundance of instances, and lays down the following rule: "Dans les langues Cymriques le *v* medial et final répond étymologiquement au *v* Sanscrit. Mais aucun mot ne commence par *v* dans la Cymrique et on trouve partout la combinaison *gw*." Your correspondent J. A. P. says, in contradiction to this: "The Cambrian initial *g* in words commencing with *gw* is merely a substitute for the strong Teutonic aspirate *h*, and usually indicates a derivation mediately therefrom, as the real Celtic equivalent to the Sanscrit *v* is *f*." I think J. A. P. ought to prove his assertion, that the Kymric *gw* is derived from the Sanscrit through the medium of the Teutonic. I challenge him to do this. Surely J. A. P. must use the term "Celtic" according to my view rather than his own view



of the word Celtic, viz., as equivalent to *Gaelic* alone, when he says that the real Celtic equivalent of the Sanscrit *v* is *f*; for if he includes Kymric under the term Keltic, he is plainly and entirely wrong. Having proved that *gw* initial in Welsh represents the Sanscrit *v*, I have next to prove how the *s* and *t* of *visantah* may have been dropped in the Welsh word *gwan*. We have the same loss of the final *t* in the Welsh words *plygain* or *pylgain*; *arian* (argentum); *ugain* Sansc. *vinsati*, words which are found with the final *t* in old Welsh. The Breton form of *truan* (wretched) still retains the *t*. Most probably *dwyrain*, the Welsh for "east," has dropped a *t*, and also the old Welsh word *hirgain*, which we find in Aneurin's *Misoedd*: "*Hirgain dydd Heinif gwagedd*;" also the word *llorgan* in the phrase *llorgan lleuad*, expressing the brightness of the full moon. I should also, I think, add the old word *brechdan*. The obsolete Welsh word *dewaint* (midnight), only to be found in old dictionaries, retains the *t* simply because it has gone out of use, and has not undergone such a long process of wearing away as *plygaint* (the early dawn), or *ugaint* (twenty), or *ariant* (money). But it is unnecessary to multiply instances of the dropping of the final *t* after *n*, for we have the *t* still retained in the Gaelic form of the Welsh *gwanwyn*, namely *giont-uin* or *gintin*, which Pictet derives from the Sanscrit *ganetum*, and Zeus considers cognate to the English "wanton." If this is the better explanation, Zeus might have added the Greek *γανος* and other words too numerous to mention.

I have lastly to account for the loss of the *s* in *visantah*; and here again Zeus comes to my assistance with an old Welsh form of the word, viz., *gwanuim*. I suppose J. A. P. will allow that the Sanscrit *s*, whether dental or palatal, may have *h* as its Welsh equivalent, or be dropped altogether. On this point, again, Pictet says: "*L'h Cymrique répond à l's Sanscrit à coté de l'autre forme Cymrique s. Cette vacillation de l's palatale et l's dentale a la source en Sanscrit même.*" A few instances may suffice, as *daksa*, *δεξια*, *deheu*, *dé*. *Uksala*, old Gallic, *uzello-dunum*; Welsh *uchel*; Breton, *uhel*; *kasta*; Breton, *koat*; Welsh, *coed*. Pictet even derives *gwaed* (blood) from the Sanscrit *vāsis'tr*. I have now given the grounds of the opinion which I expressed incidentally in my last letter that *gwan* represented the Sanscrit *visantah*, and I now beg my critic to give as good reasons for deriving "man from misanthrope." When he said he did "not see how it could be," he forgot probably Max Müller's derivation of *même* from *semetipsissimus*—a derivation which I imagine he would not controvert.

At the risk of further criticism from my Sanscrit friend I will venture one or two affinities between Sanscrit and Welsh. The first syllable of *llorgan* seems to be *lloer*, Welsh for moon; the second to be equivalent to the Sanscrit *c'anda*, and the Irish *cann*, full moon. There are other words like *llorgan* confined to secluded districts in Wales, which I think may be explained by Sanscrit; e.g., *llas-lanc*, a stripling, and *llas-onnen*, an ash switch. The *llas* in *llas-lanc* seems to be explained by the Sanscrit *lata*, a child, and *llas*, a switch, by the Sanscrit *latā*. Before concluding with this class of

affinities, I beg to ask whether it is not likely that the last syllable in *duyrain*, *plygain*, *hirgain*, *dewaint*, may have some affinity with the Sanscrit *c'anda* and with the last syllable in *llorgan*, and that all of them may originally signify "light." *Dewaint* would thus mean "no light," and *pylgaint* "pale light," from *pylu*, i.e., *palleo*. With respect to the much mooted question of the derivation of the Welsh word *brechdan*, I beg to suggest that the last syllable *tan*, or *tant*, comes from *tanu*, to spread, and corresponds with the Sanscrit *tanti*. The first syllable we find in the mid-Latin *bricia*, bread; Italian, *breccia*; and in the Irish, *breaktan*, a pancake. *Brechdan* in Welsh, and *braghtan* in Manx, mean a slice of bread spread with honey, sugar, treacle, butter, or any relish. Thus *brechdan mêl*, a slice of bread and honey, and *braghtan eyme* in Manx, a slice of bread and butter.

With your leave, I will now refer to your correspondent's criticism on the non-Sanscrit portion of my letter. He says: "The Cambrian *garth* is no doubt connected with the Teutonic *gard*, English 'yard.' In the present case the Sanscrit root is wanting, but the Greek *χορτος*, the Latin *hortus*, the Gothic *gards*, all point to an original root, *ghor*, from which the Cambrian *garth* would naturally be derived." I am aware that Drs. Liddell and Scott derive garden and yard from *χορτος*, but I consider those gentlemen very indifferent authorities in questions of etymology, however great they may be in the Greek orators or poets. Now I object entirely to having *garth* considered distinctively Kymric, or what our friend calls Cambrian, for it is common in the Orkney and Shetland islands, to which distant localities it is very improbable any Kymric tribes ever penetrated; and, moreover, Dieffenbach (no mean authority) distinctly calls it *Northern-English* (cf., vol. ii, 391). He also gives *hearth* as a kindred form from the Friesic. I think it most probable that *garth*, with its kindred forms, *hvarth*, Gothic *gards*, old Anglo-Saxon *gart*, Danish *gaards*, are a distinct set of words from those which J. A. P. says "point to an original root—*ghor*." From that root I should rather derive an analogous set of words, of which the Latin, *cohors*, *cors*, the Gaelic *cort*, and the Welsh *cordd* in *gwely-gordd*, *gos-gordd*, and *yd-gordd* would be instances. Perhaps even *cor* in *corlan* is akin to the Latin *cors*, a pen, rather than as Edward Llwyd has it to the Gaelic *caor*, sheep.

Many names of places and words in common use in the Orkney and Shetland islands explain the names of localities in Wales; the word *bard*, meaning a bluff or bold headland in those islands, explains the meaning of the Island of Bardsey. The word *neigr*, terrible, explains the meaning of *Rhos neigr*, the name of a dangerous part of the Anglesey coast; and *nigl*, a lure or ambushade, aptly describes *Porth-nigyl*, the old Norse or Keltic name of a bay on the Carnarvonshire coast, from which ships cannot wear out if they once enter it with certain winds. The old name, *Porth-nigl*, whether it is Gaelic or Norse, is used by the Welsh people, whilst the English use the Anglo-Saxon name, *Hell's-mouth*, to describe the same locality. No difficulty need be felt from the combination of *nigl* with the Kymric

form *porth*, as the same combination of *porth* with a Norse word occurs in other cases, as, for instance, in the name of the town-gate leading to the beach at Carnarvon, namely *Porth yr ayr*. *Ayr* is Norse, and is the same word as we find in the localities called "point of Ayr," and means a stony beach, from the old Icelandic *eyri*. The notion that I broached in my former letter, that *swelly*, the name of the wild eddies near the Menai Bridge, was derived from the Norse *svelgr*; and that *axis*, the Anglesey for ague, was Norse, is confirmed by the fact that *swelchie* is the word in use for an eddy or whirlpool, and *axes* for ague in the aforesaid islands. The French *accès*, which is erroneously given as the explanation of the word in Anglesey, could hardly have penetrated into those distant islands. It is to be regretted that competent Welsh philologists do not make lists of names which are confined to remote localities in Wales before they die out. The advantage of such a course may be exemplified by two curious instances. *Kerreiz*, peaceable, a word confined to the small district of La Basse Cornouaille, has been preserved by Legonidec, and explains the meaning of the names of two quiet coves, the one *Puall Cerris*, immediately after passing the Swelly rocks; and the other *Pol Kerris* in Cornwall. *Cledd*, again, "the left hand," preserved in a Cornish vocabulary, explains the Welsh *gogledd*, "the north," which thus corresponds to the Welsh name for the south; *deheu*, the "right." *Dwyrain* and *gorllewin*, "east" and "west," I believe to be capable of explanation by means of the Sanscrit, as also *dewaint*. In my former communication I asked if any person could give me the derivation of *Plum-limmon*. As I have had no answer, I venture the following. Can the second part of the word have any affinity to the Norse *liomm*, "bright"? The first syllable, I conceive, is preserved in the river Plym, and in Plympton Plym-mouth, etc., in South Britain.

The Cornish is very useful to the British philologist, inasmuch as it has retained many words which do not appear, at least in the same sense, in the other British dialects. Take, for instance, the word *tor* for a "hillock," equivalent to the Gaelic *mam*. In *Mam-tor* we have a combination of the Gaelic and British terms for "hillock."

I feel very doubtful whether I have been able to hold my own against J. A. P. in what appears to be his own speciality—Sanscrit; but I think he speaks in a tone of too confident assertion in what follows. He says: "Mr: Mason objects to the word Celtic being used to embrace the Cymric as well as the Gaelic race. Whatever theoretical objections there may be to the general application of the term, it is too deeply rooted in the pages of history to get rid of it now, and it is convenient as a generic name for two languages which, however they may differ from each other, have common affinities which distinguish them from every other branch of the Aryan stock." In answer to this, I beg to state that in a review of Mömsen's last volume, which appeared in the *Times*, the reviewer speaks of Mömsen as having the "curious fancy that the Cymry were Germans." Now, whatever that great historian may mean by *Germans*, it is certain that he cannot mean *Kelts*; and whatever opinion he may express

on ethnological subjects is very likely to be correct. So much for the term "being too deeply rooted in the pages of history to be got rid of." And now for the question whether it is *convenient*. I contend that it is not only incorrect, but also extremely *inconvenient*. Probably I consider the differences between the British and Gaelic languages to be much greater than my critic does. I measure the difference by the vast period of time which elapsed from the time that the two races diverged in Asia (the Kymry following the course of the Danube, and the Kelts coasting the shores of the Mediterranean), until they came again into contact on the plains of Italy and France, and latterly in Britain. But whatever their common affinities, it is more convenient to be without a generic term than to impose on *both* races a name which was at one time, at any rate, peculiar to *one* of them. Why not form a generic name, like *Keltiberi*—say *Kelto-Cimbri*, which would include the names peculiar to both races? But to look to *truth*, rather than to J. A. P.'s or my own convenience. Cæsar, as every one knows, identifies the Gael with the Kelts, and distinguishes them from the Belgæ, who, in my view, were certainly British: "Gallia est omnis in tres partes divisa quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli appellantur. Hi omnes linguâ moribus legibus inter se differunt." The use of Celtic as a generic term for both races seems, with my view of British ethnology, to be most inconvenient; *e.g.*, the much vexed question—the date of the first occupation of Brittany by British or Cymric races—depends on the fact whether we are to consider Cæsar's *Veneti* British or Gaelic. Now Cæsar says that the Belgæ were *not* Keltæ, *i.e.*, Galli; and Strabo says expressly that the *Veneti* were Belgæ (lib. iv, vol. i, p. 271): "Τὰ λοιπὰ Βελγῶν ἐστὶν ἔθνη τῶν παρωκεανιῶν ὧν Οὐένετοι μὲν εἰσι· οἱ ναυμαχῆσαντες πρὸς Καίσαρα."

My notion with respect to the ethnology of Britain in Cæsar's time is as follows: that the interior of England and Wales was occupied by the Gaels or Kelts, and that while the British tribes of the Brigantes and Kimbri had conquered the north of England and south of Scotland, other British tribes, such as the Belgæ and Veneti, had pushed along both coasts of the English Channel as far as the promontories of Brittany and Cornwall, some even (such as the Menapii and Brigantes) crossing over to Ireland. Cæsar says: "Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur quos natos in insula ipsa, memoriâ proditum dicunt. Maritima pars ab iis que a Belgio transierant." What I wish to insist upon is, that Brittany was occupied by British and not by Gaelic (*i.e.*, Keltic) tribes in Cæsar's time. I contend that the Belgæ were the veritable *Gwyr Bolg* of the Irish annalists, and a British race, and, if so, that the Veneti were also British. But the Veneti may be proved to be British on grounds independent of the Belgæ being such. The allies of the Veneti in their war against Cæsar bore British, not Gaelic, names, such as the Nannetes, Morini, Menapii, etc., and Cæsar says of them, "Auxilia ex Britannia arcessunt." Again, *Gwynedd*, the name given to North Wales by its Kymric invaders, is simply the Welsh form of Venetia. If this view of British

ethnology is correct, of course the use of Keltic as a generic term including the Kymric is *not convenient*. A writer in the *Saturday Review* for May 25th, in an article replete with the most groundless assertions, makes the following remarks: "If one historic fact is clearly to be made out among the mass of song, etc., it is that of the migration from our shores of all that is distinctive of the manners, the belief, the very blood of the Breton." The Reviewer goes on to state that various immigrations from various causes took place from Britain to Brittany. This no one denies: it is matter of history. The only question is, whether the refugees from Britain did not immigrate into a country which had been long previously occupied by a kindred race—whether the Veneti or Venedoci of the north (*i.e.*, the inhabitants of Gwynedd) did not take refuge with the Veneti of the south. The reviewer says further, "that the colonists were assigned lands, called Letania, among the Veneti by order of Constantius Chlorus." He means Letavia (Welsh, Llydaw), so called from the Leti settled there by the Emperor Julian.

The whole article is a tissue of inaccuracies, *e.g.*, "With the British refugees passed into Gallic soil the bardic lore and discipline, which Cæsar tells us had their rise in Britain." This astonishing reviewer confounds Bards with Druids; but let that pass. What Cæsar does really say is, "*Druidum Disciplina*" had its head quarters "in loco consecrato in finibus Carnutum, quæ regio totius media Galliæ habetur." He merely adds a *report* of the natives (which every ethnologist must know to be false), that Druidism was invented in Britain. Cæsar only says, "In Britannia reperta existimatur." Has the reviewer never heard of the sacred Island of Sena, which Pomponius Mela, writing A.D. 45, says, "Gallici numinis oraculo insignis est"? and what date does he give to the ruins of Carnak? Another argument for the occupation of Brittany by British tribes long previous to the time that the Kymric tribes emigrated from the north, might be founded on the greater similarity which exists between the Breton and Cornish dialects than there exists between these two and the Kymric. The greater length of time during which the Kymric Britons were separated would give the measure of the difference of their dialects.

To show the inconvenience of calling the Kymry Kelts, to any one who agrees with my views of British ethnology, I pass from Cæsar to an older historian. Herodotus (Book iv) in two passages expressly distinguishes the *Κυνητες* or *Κυνεσίοι* from the Kelts—*Κελτοί*. Now I have always had a strong notion that these *Κυνητες*, or *Κυνεσίοι*, are none other than the sons of Kynedha—those Kymric Heracleidæ from whom the Kymric invaders of North Wales claim descent. The word Kynedha, or rather, in its older form, Kuneza, could not be expressed in Greek more closely than by the words *Κυνητες* or *Κυνεσίοι*. If this view is correct, the Kymry are as far from being Kelts as the Belgæ or Veneti were, as we shall see by what Herodotus says. He states that the Kelts "are the most remote people in the world after the Kynetes." On this point I shall quote the words of B. G. Niebuhr (*Geog. Herodotus*, p. 12) as shortly as I can: "Still

more absurd than the identification of the Kelts of Herodotus with the little tribe of Celtici in Lusitania, is the notion that the Kynetes who lived still further west were the inhabitants of Algarve. As in historical geography, we are not to look for the Kelts to the west of Iberi, so the Kynetes are not to be sought for to the west of the Kelts. Yet assuredly they are not a fabulous people, but one which dwelt at a distance beyond the Kelts and therefore in the north." I quote these words in answer to the objection which another very learned archæologist has made to my views. Strange that the learned writer whom I have quoted should never have heard of the sons of Kynedha, and stranger still, if he heard of them, that he should not have identified them with the *Kynetai*. But I must return once more to the objections of our learned critic. He says: "Mr. Mason derives the word *kirk* from the old Pagan circle. This fallacy has been completely demolished by Max Müller, who proves demonstratively that *κυριακη* is the true original of the word." Now, no one can admire the ability of Mr. Müller more than I do, and especially his pleasing tact in popularising philological learning. But I remember perfectly that Mr. Müller's letter on the derivation of *kirk* did not carry demonstration to my mind, and I cannot give up my opinion on any subject simply because Mr. Müller asserts the contrary. In that case I should have to believe that *aradr*, "a plough," is an old Welsh word, and *not* a corruption of *aratum*. Mr. Müller (vol. ii, p. 262, 4th edit.) says that the Welsh for plough is *arad*, and that it is indigenous to the language; for that if it had been a corruption of the Latin, it would have been spelt with an *r* final. Now any peasant would have told Mr. Müller that the word *is* spelt with the *r*. *Gwydd*, "a team," is the word generally in use, but the Latin *aratum* has crept into the language, and the more easily so as it had a near affinity with words indigenous to the language; e.g., *ar*, "ploughed land;" *ardal*, "a district (*dal* meaning a partition); *aredig*, "to plough;" *arddwr*, "a ploughman;" and the very old Welsh word *tal-ar*, answering to the Homeric *τελσον αρουρης*.

Very likely what deceived Mr. Max Müller as to the spelling was, that the final *r* is never sounded after the *d* and *t*, as witness in the words *cebystr*, from *capistrum*; *ffenestr*, from *fenestra*; *llanastr*, short for *galanastra*, *taradr*, *legestr*, *elestr*, and the proper name *Kadwalladr*. In passing, I may remark that the syllable *ar* has three distinct meanings in the Kymric and Keltic languages: 1. *Ar*, "land generally," or more especially "ploughed land." 2. *Ar*, "above, over," from which are derived probably *ard*, *aird*, *arduus*, *Ar* in *Armagh*, etc., *Arghwydd*, and *Arwr*. 3. *Ar*, "slaughter" in Gaelic, answering to the old Kymric *haer*, *aer*, "war," from which comes *aergi*, a "war-dog," and perhaps akin to the Greek *αργς*. Which would Mr. Müller's noble Aryans have preferred—being descended from ploughmen or warriors? I imagine the latter; and I fear Mr. Müller's ingenuity has carried him too far in his chapter on the Aryans in deriving the name from agricultural labour.

I hope I have proved to your correspondent's satisfaction that a Kymro is not a Kelt, a Welshman not an Irishman. Cæsar says,

"Differunt inter se moribus," as well as *lingud*. They did so then; they do so now. A description of the Kelts by Ammianus Marcellinus, quoted by Dr. Prichard, gives the exact character of the Irish of the present day. I should be glad if this letter elicited further criticism from your learned correspondent, especially on the affinity of Kymric and Sanscrit; but I should be better pleased with his method of attack if he fought in the "open" rather than from "under cover."

I am, Sir, etc.,

R. WILLIAMS MASON.

Llanfair, near Harlech, June 1st, 1867.

## THE GOLDEN VALLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the portion of *Domesday Book* which relates to Herefordshire, "in valle Stradelei" occurs several times, and "Stradel" hundred once. With a view to identify this valley, a few brief extracts relative to the lands which are mentioned as situate in it are necessary. Roger de Laci held the manors of Bachetune (Bacton) and Wadetune; three Welshmen were among the inhabitants; also Elno-destune and Edwardestune (Dorstone?). William de Scohies held Posceteneton (Poston). Alured de Merleberge, the owner of the castle of Ewias, held, in the same valley, Manetune and Brocheurdie, in which there was one Welshman. Gilbert, son of Turolde, held Becce, where there were eight Welshmen, and from which a render was made of a hawk and two dogs; also Midewde (Middlewood) and Harewde, then wholly in wood and worth nothing. Then follows: In the valley of Stradelei they could plough one hundred and twelve ploughlands. Hugo Lasne held Beltrov and Wlveton, both waste; also Wilmestune, Almundestune, in which there was a priest with a church, and Alcamestune (perhaps Elcon on the Dulas, mentioned in *Liber Landavensis*, p. 450). In Stradel hundred Walter Bishop of Hereford had one Welsh hide.

These extracts shew that the valley was on the Welsh border. It was in the valley of Straddele that Harold established himself after he had, with an army, assembled at Gloucester, driven back the Welsh on their return from the sacking and burning of Hereford. Florence of Worcester writes, "ac fines Walanorum audacter ingressus, ultra Straddele castrametatus est." The names of Bacton, Poston, and Middlewood in the valley, which extends from Clifford to Ewyas Harold and Pontrilas, and is watered by the river Dore, now known as the Golden Valley, and the occurrence in the Ordnance Survey, near Vowchurch, of the names Stradel Bridge and Monnington Stradel, lead to the conclusion that the Stradel valley was identical with the Golden Valley. Stradel may have been the Saxon name of the stream known to the Welsh as Dwr, the gradual corruptions of which are traced by Mr. Rees in a note, *Lib. Land.*, p. 319. It may be matter for remark that few of the names of the *Domesday Survey* remain in the



valley, but it must be borne in mind that the greater part of the valley was then waste. As cultivation progressed, the smaller inclosures were absorbed in greater ones, and lost their previous names. Peterchurch, Vowchurch, and St. Margaret's are all names of a more recent origin. Those who have a better knowledge of the locality may be able to identify some more of the names recorded in *Domesday* with fields or places too insignificant to be recorded in the Ordnance Survey, and thus satisfactorily dispose of the question where the valley Stradelei was situate.

I am, Sir, etc.,

R. W. B.

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### Miscellaneous Notices.

HOWEL AP JEUAF.—Y. will find the death of Howel ap Jeuaf mentioned in *Brut y Saeson* (p. 682, Gee's reprint), and in others of the old Welsh Chronicles as taking place in the year 1186. He was honourably interred in the abbey of Strata Florida. Howel's pedigree furnishes another example of some of the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Byam in connection with the age, etc., of Elystan, or Athelstan Glodrydd. Howel is usually described as Howel ap Jeuaf ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd, *i.e.*, great grandson of the latter. Elystan, according to some authorities, was born A.D. 927; according to others A.D. 933, and was killed in the year 1010. Three generations alone fill up the gap between 1010 and 1186, a period of 176 years, so that we must allow each to have extended on an average over nearly sixty years, about double the usual time allotted for the duration of a generation. Again, we find that Owen Cyfeiliog, on his mother's side, was great grandson of this same Howel ap Jeuaf. If this usually received pedigree be correct, history then affords us the singular spectacle of a great grandfather invading the territory and burning the castle of his great grandchild, and of that great grandchild retaliating and defeating his great grandfather in open battle at Llandinam, 1161. An attempt has been made to smooth the latter difficulty by the statement that it was Owen Gwynedd that warred against Howel, upon the authority of one of the *Bruts*; but Wynne and Carnhuanawe have shown this to be erroneous.

E.

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THE HISTORY OF MERTHYR has been published. The edition is limited to 500 copies. It traces the history of Merthyr from the earliest times to the present, and contains a mass of statistics connected with the rise and progress of the iron and coal trades. The histories of the most important local families—Crawshays, Guests, Formans, Hills, etc.—are given.

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MR. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS is about to edit for the Camden Society one of the works of that industrious, but almost forgotten antiquary, Thomas Dinely, who lived in the reign of Charles II, and spent much time and labour in making drawings of sepulchral monu-



ments, and copying their inscriptions, preserving the same in MS. vols. The work alluded to is one of these MS. books, styled *History from Marble; being Ancient and Moderne Funerall Monuments in England and Wales*. By T. D., Gent. Another of this writer's works, called *Notitia Cambro-Britannica: a Voyage to North and South Wales*, has been printed at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort, 4to., 1864, edited by Charles Baker, Esq., F.S.A.

[We would sympathise fully, if it were possible, with the spirit of T. Dineley. Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

**FLINT JACK.**—We have for various reasons thought the following paragraph from the *Times* worthy of insertion among our Miscellaneous Notices. Those of our readers who are desirous of reading a fuller account of this extraordinary man, we refer to *All the Year Round* for March 9th, 1867, or to a small pamphlet printed at the *Messenger Office*, Malton. "A notorious Yorkshireman—one of the greatest impostors of modern times—was last week sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for felony at Bedford. The prisoner gave the name of Edward Jackson, but his real name is Edward Simpson, of Sleights, Whitby, although he is equally well known as John Wilson, of Bridlington, and Jerry Taylor, of Billery-dale, Yorkshire Moors. Probably no man is wider known than Simpson is under his *aliases* in various districts, viz., "Old Antiquarian," "Fossil Willy," "Bones," "Shirtless," "Cockney Bill," and "Flint Jack," the latter name universally. Under one or other of these designations Edward Simpson is known throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland—in fact, wherever geologists or archæologists resided, or wherever a museum was established, there did Flint Jack assuredly pass off his forged fossils and antiquities. For nearly thirty years this extraordinary man has led a life of imposture. During that period he has "tramped" the kingdom through, repeatedly vending spurious fossils, Roman and British urns, fibulæ, coins, flint arrow-heads, stone celts, stone hammers, adzes, etc., flint hatchets, seals, rings, leaden antiques, manuscripts, Roman armour, Roman milestones, jet seals and necklaces, and numerous other forged antiquities. His great field was the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire—Whitby, Scarborough, Bridlington, Malton, and York being the chief places where he obtained his flint or made his pottery. Thirty years ago he was an occasional servant of the late Dr. Young, the historian, of Whitby, from whom he acquired his knowledge of geology and archæology, and for some years after the doctor's death he led an honest life as a collector of fossils and a helper in archæological investigations. He imbibed, however, a liking for drink, and he admits that from that cause his life for twenty years past has been one of great misery. To supply his cravings for liquor he set about the forging of both fossils and antiquities about twenty-three ago, when he "squatting" in the clay cliffs of Bridlington Bay, but subsequently removed to the woods of Stainton-dale, where he set up a pottery for the manufacture of British and other urns, and flint and stone implements, with which he gulled the antiquaries of the three kingdoms. In 1859, during

one of his trips to London, Flint Jack was charged by Professor Tennant with the forgery of antiquities. He confessed, and was introduced on the platform of various societies, and exhibited the simple mode of his manufacture of spurious flints. From that time his trade became precarious, and Jack sank deeper and deeper into habits of dissipation, until at length he became a thief, and was last week convicted on two counts and sent to prison for twelve months."—*Times*, March 19th, 1867.

**LLANFAES, ANGLESEY.**—The remains of the ancient Monastery of Llanfaes, near Beaumaris, having been entirely removed in the course of recent building operations, some fragments of flat tombstones were discovered, remarks the *Building News*, not in their original position, but built into walls of very respectable antiquity themselves. One bore part of the title of an "archidiaconus Anglesiae," and on two other pieces—evidently the two upper corners of a flat stone slab which once had a brass in the centre, and a legend round the edge, appear these letters: on one "R. HOWE..."; on the other, "AP. TVDVYR." The form of the letters is very antique; the interest in them is enhanced by the fact that in the *Myfyrian Archaeology of Wales* is preserved a species of elegy, written by one Goronwy Gyrriod (a bard whose "era" is not well ascertained, but whose language is of a very early character), in memory of Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Madoc, wife of Howel ap Tudur, in which it is said, "She lies captive under a veil of stone at Llanfaes—Llanfaes above the sea-cliffs conceals Gwenhwyfar; that sacred home, the sanctuary of the brotherhood." The letters on these fragments look very like "uxor howelis ap Tudur." Treceastell, one of the ancient residences of the Tudors, is near Llanfaes.

[Whoever removed the remains of Llanfaes Monastery, we envy him not the fate of his house.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*]

**THE** pointed stone, forming the apex of one of the most curious of the Irish round towers—that of Ardmore, in the County of Waterford, which had withstood the storms of many centuries, was blown down last spring.

[Something like this will happen at Valle Crucis Abbey, w. gable, before long.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*]

## Reviews.

1. THE SCULPTURED STONES OF SCOTLAND. *Printed for the Spalding Club.* 2. BRITISH ARCHAIC SCULPTURES. Edmonson and Douglas, Edinburgh.

SCOTLAND may well be proud of the two volumes lately printed in Edinburgh. One of them is the second volume of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, by John Stuart, Esq., the well-known and indefatigable Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; the other is the long-expected work on *British Archaic Sculptures*, by Sir James Simpson, Bart., whose European fame as one of the most distinguished ornaments of his profession seems likely to be run hard by that of his archæological researches, and who certainly can claim to be the first who has drawn general attention to a distinct class of mysterious remains. What Mr. Stuart has done as regards one peculiar class of sculptured stones, the accurate illustration of which he has so successfully carried out, Sir James has done in the case of his own particular pets. The subjects discussed by each of these distinguished antiquaries are distinct. A certain degree of mystery and uncertainty pervade each; although, as regards the Scottish stones, we think Mr. Stuart has satisfactorily explained much that was hitherto doubtful. Sir James has had to deal with a less complicated but a much older class of monuments; and if he has not been so successful as his fellow labourer in his explanations, it is not for lack of research or any other of the virtues that real archæological inquiry demands; but because, beyond what the rude archaic sculptures tell us, there is nothing to help the inquirer. What any zealous antiquarian, however, could do, Sir James has done most effectually. He has collected together an immense number of the most remarkable examples from every locality; he has placed before the reader representations of the most accurate and faithful character, as will be recognised at once by those who have seen the originals. He then refutes certain explanations or theories started at various times, and only modestly hinting that they may possibly be ornamental, and thence subsequently became connected with religion, leaves the grand question as to their real history to future discoverers and inquirers to solve—if they can.

Those who have seen Mr. Stuart's work need not be told of the peculiarities of the Scottish stones. Those who have not will have some difficulty in obtaining any tolerably correct ideas of them from the most accurate descriptions. Some figures, however, of the more simple kinds will be found in a notice on Mr. Stuart's first volume, which appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and to them we must refer the reader, who has seen neither the originals or their fac-similes in Mr. Stuart's volumes.

The remarkable feature of these stones is, that they are invariably confined to the north of the Forth; for only two exceptions, which are easily accounted for, occur. They are not found in Galloway, Strath

Clyde, or the west of Scotland. They are evidently peculiar to the race who inhabited the district where they occur, and that race was the Pictish race. This fact, up to the present time at least, has been so well established that they may be called—perhaps more correctly—Pictish, not Scottish, sculptured stones. In no other part of the world had any like them been found at the time the first volume appeared. Ten years have since elapsed; and, in spite of extensive inquiries and researches for them elsewhere, the fact still remains the same, namely, that out of Pictish Land they do not exist. Since the issue, however, of the first volume, several additional examples have been discovered, which are now given in the second volume. Others may turn up, and we may still hope to see a third volume of the series. Our hopes are not, however, very vivid; for there can be little doubt that Mr. Stuart has ferretted out all that are above ground. Others, however, may be concealed beneath the soil, or found worked up in early buildings.

With Mr. Stuart's explanation of many of the symbols, such as the elephant, comb, spectacle pattern, and others, we agree. We are not, however, quite so sure as to the most difficult of them, namely, the Z shaped or cross-sceptre as it is called, for want of a better name. Mr. Stuart thinks them copies of some ornament or fastening, in which opinion he is supported by Mr. C. W. King, an authority of no little weight. Both these gentlemen deny that there is any similarity between this symbol and the figure found in gnostic gems, as originally suggested by Professor Westwood. For our part, in spite of the formidable authorities against us, we are not so sure that there is not some resemblance, and without attaching any value to the fact that the serpent is found in such gems and the Scottish stones, yet the hawk-headed figures in plates II and VII, especially in the former, have certainly a gnostic look. We would not for a moment suspect our Pictish cousins guilty of such heterodoxy; but if any religious ideas enter into these Pictish symbols, it is by no means improbable but that they may have been borrowed from gnostic gems, which may have found their way into Pictland. Mr. Stuart is inclined to class the other figures, such as the spectacle, horse-shoe, crescent, as mere personal ornaments, and probably the majority of his readers will agree with him. Something like the spectacle pattern occurs in some of those curious spoon-shaped bronze articles, noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and which yet remain to be explained.

Since the first volume appeared, we believe the discovery of the sculptured caves was made, or at least first attracted attention. The figures in these caves are nearly, if not quite, identical with those of the Scottish stones, and are sometimes accompanied by crosses. That the same people engraved these figures in the caves and on stones is clear. Mr. Stuart has accordingly given us a large series of these cave-carvings: some of which we have seen ourselves, and therefore can bear witness to the surprising accuracy, with which they are here represented. It is this admirable faithfulness of the illustrations, independent of the valuable printed matter which

accompanies them, that renders such works so precious in archaeological eyes, which prefer, or ought to prefer, rigid accuracy to the most picturesque effects. In the present instance, however, both objects have been most effectually obtained.

In addition to the text more particularly devoted to the subject of the book, we have a series of notices on circles, pillar stones, interments, sanctuaries, etc., which strikes us as of peculiar value; for, although no new discoveries or theories are given, yet we have in them a large and important collection of facts connected with each subject; in fact, if one wants to learn what is really known about such things, he has only to turn to these notices, and he will find them there. The logic of facts is worth more than the most ingenious speculations and the most plausible theories, which even at the present day are too generally received by the votaries of Ophic or Druidic mysteries. Thus, as regards the stone circles, so many of which have been carefully examined by Mr. Stuart, and proved to be sepulchral, he enters into the great question as to why Stonehenge itself should be an exception to the general rule, and why that monument which has been the mother of so many theories should not hereafter be found to be nothing but a sepulchral circle of a more ornate and elaborate character than its more modest kin. If this should hereafter be the unanimous verdict of all sound antiquarians, and we believe, as we suspect Mr. Stuart does also, that such will be the verdict, the honour of first pointing out the right way to such a conclusion, must be given to the editor of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* above all others.

The sculptured stones, to the consideration of which Sir James Simpson has devoted so much attention, are of a very different character from those which Mr. Stuart has discussed. They are totally different in every respect, and particularly in their respective ages, the one being, relatively speaking, not far removed from mediæval times; the other as old as any monument existing in these islands. The one class is confined to a limited portion of Scotland; the others are found not only throughout Scotland, but in England, Wales, Ireland, the Channel Isles, Brittany, and probably will be discovered in other parts of France, when search is made for them; for hitherto little attention has been paid to them. In Scandinavia also exist sculptured stones which, if not the same as the Scottish ones, are analogous to them. But when we know that in the Sandwich Islands are to be found figures identical with those of the Northumbrian rocks, who can say where we may not find them at some future period?

Generally speaking, these markings are either cups, circles, or spirals of various forms, which Sir James divides into seven distinct types, according to the number of concentric rings, the absence or presence of a central cup or depressions, or of radial grooves. However distinct among themselves, they have a community of character and origin, as proved by their being found grouped together on one and the same stone. There are, in addition, many deviations of the above types of great variety. They exist, as stated, not only in different districts far separated from one another, but under various

circumstances. Many exist on stones, clearly connected with sepulture. They have been found in domestic dwellings, in fortresses of Cyclopic masonry, underground houses, or stones or rocks lying within or without primæval camps or towns, or insulated positions far from any such remains, and even on the living rock. Plate xv represents groups of cists on the under surface of the upper slab of a kistvaen at Craigiehill. Sometimes they are on the *exterior* of covering stones, as at Ratho and Clynnog Vawr, in Carnarvonshire; they are perhaps more commonly found on pillar stones. Thus they exist on two of the stones remaining of the Shap Avenue; but we believe they can be traced on one or more of the same row, standing at some distance from those mentioned by Sir James. The great pillar, or so-called sentinel stone, called Long Meg, was found by Sir James to be nearly covered with circles (see plate VIII). Sir James alludes to the fact that this stone is of a different geological character from those of the circle, and that with the exception of a doubtful case, he could find no traces of any sculpture on the other stones of the work, which are of an earlier character. It would be interesting to have this doubtful point cleared up, as an attentive observer of the present day has suggested that the marks of tools are generally found on stones of a different and later kind from the others forming a group, and mentions Stonehenge as a case in point. The question of sentinel or outstanding pillar stones sometimes detached from circles is one of great obscurity, but in the case of Long Meg the softer material may have led to the selection to be operated on. Sir James states that Sir Gardner Wilkinson was the first to detect the circle of four rings, the intelligence of which led himself to visit the stone. If we are not mistaken—for we have no means of reference at hand—we have an impression that a very incorrect delineation of it will be found in King's *Munimenta*. But whether this is so or not, it seems to have been forgotten; for few in the present day consult King for accurate information. It may therefore be said to have been re-discovered by Sir Gardner. In addition to the cup and circle types with their variations, we have other examples taken from Brittany, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, more or less analogous.

The questions which suggest themselves as to their age, their authors, and their meaning, are fully entered into by the writer. All that can be said about their age is, that they are found on the earliest and rudest of our stone memorials. That they continued in use to a very much later period, is proved by the Darley stone in Derbyshire, a cut of which is given in the second volume of the *Scottish Sculptured Stones*, on which are found three concentric circles with a central hollow and apparently a radial duct, combined with a small Latin cross placed where it usually is on a tombstone, and the figure of a comb, such as is common in Pictish as well as other monuments. There is no reason to suppose that the three figures were not cut by the same hand, and if so, the use of these strange figures was in this case continued to Christian times.

As to their authors, Sir James thinks they may be ascribed to the predecessors of the Celt in this country. He is not alone in his con-

jectures that most of our megalithic monuments, and especially the cromlech, are the work of the same unknown people. There are, however, difficulties, and we certainly hesitate to accede to his statement that the cromlech-burying and cromlech-building is not characteristic of the Celt, inasmuch as in certain districts of France, which were undoubtedly Celtic, such remains are either very rare or altogether wanting; but may not their absence in certain districts be set down to the cultivation of lands divided among small proprietors, and their presence in others to the wildness and barrenness of the ground where the expense of destroying them would not be repaid by their removal. But even allowing Bonstetten's views, to whom are we to ascribe the gigantic and ornamental structures of Brittany, especially that part of it occupied by the Veneti, our own Cymraic cousins, and such formidable opponents of Cæsar? That Locmariaker was their chief residence seems proved by the unequalled magnificence and size of the numerous stone remains still existing, and which certainly belonged to the latter days of cromlech building. Pillar stones and alignments are at least as old as cromlechs, and yet *under* them have been found Roman coins of the age of Augustus and even later, as was the case in a parish near Quimper, where two<sup>1</sup> middle brass coins were discovered, enclosed in a kind of trilithon made up of three Roman bricks. Unless a subsequent excavation had been made, and the bricks and coins then deposited, we have here an alignment of pillar stones, erected in Roman times. Cromlech building, we believe, goes back to a period long anterior to the first Celtic wave in Europe; but we think also that it continued much longer than Sir James seems to allow.

The great question as to the meaning of these cups and circles is left unanswered, and must be left so, at least for the present. Whether they are merely ornamental, or religious, or memorial, or anything else is, as the professor tells us, uncertain. He, however, clearly shews that they were not of Phœnician origin. He thinks them probably ornamental, possibly connected with religion. He applies, however, his remarks about their ornamental character, rather to the elaborately carved stones of Brittany and Ireland than to the more simple types of his own country. Of the ruder cups, little can be said as to their ornamental character, even when they are arranged in symmetrical order. In the case of the Clynog cromlech, where there were scattered over the surface of the covering stone without any regularity, and where they must have been immediately covered up with the soil or stone of the superlying tumulus, we can hardly suppose that so much trouble had been taken for so little purpose, if mere ornament had been the object in view. If they are found on the inner faces of stoned chambers, as they more usually are, ornamentation would not be so thrown away, as the chambers themselves were frequently used after the first interment; but the whole question remains unanswered; and if it is ever to be answered,

<sup>1</sup> One of these was the common one of Nemausus. The other, as far as could be made out, one of the later Cæsars.



it will be through the assistance of such collections of faithful representations of examples so liberally presented to us in *British Archaic Sculpturings*. What has been said of the beauty and correctness of the delineations of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, may be repeated of those we are now alluding to; and if the one volume is not so large and bulky as his bigger brother, he is at least of equal value and interest. The only regret we feel is that neither the one nor the other will be so extensively circulated as they deserve.

Besides the plates of what may be called those of the cups and circles proper, several are given at the end of the volume for the sake of comparison. Thus we have figures of Irish, Breton, Swedish, Danish, and even Indian monuments, together with examples of the carvings from one of the Fife caves, given on a larger scale by Mr. Stuart.

Few more important additions to our antiquarian libraries have been made of late years than these works of Mr. Stuart and Sir James Simpson; and if Scotland feels proud of them and their authors, the rest of the archæological world in general must feel grateful to gentlemen who have devoted themselves so unsparingly, and so successfully, to the advancement and improvement of a science of which they themselves are amongst its most distinguished inquirers and promoters.

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"SOMERSETSHIRE WORTHIES."—We have welcomed the appearance of a small pamphlet by Mr. Knight, with the above title; it being in the form of a letter to the Earl of Cork, detailing what has been done in the Town Hall of Taunton to commemorate several men of note who have done honour to the county of Somerset. They comprise Pym, Locke, Blake, Ken, Young, Speke, and Byam; and to each of these worthies, of whom the county may well be proud, a memorial tablet has been erected. Others will be added to complete the series in what the author calls the local Walhalla. The subject is not connected with Wales; but we mention it as a good instance of what may be done by public spirit, and as a fitting example to be followed in many another county. Even in Wales something of this kind might be effected; and the names of many of our Cambrian Worthies might be kept constantly under the eyes, as well as in the minds (more or less forgetful) of their fellow countrymen. We shall be glad to hear of something of this kind being attempted.



CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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IN consequence of the zeal and activity of our Local Secretary at Hereford, and the members of the Local Committee, the official programme of all proposed arrangements reached us in time to be published in our April number. Since then all due preparations have continued to be made, and we believe that no change of any importance has been adopted. There is good reason to anticipate a successful and important Meeting; and we feel confident that no member of our Association will regret his visit to that fine old city, nor to the splendid country in which it stands. It is to be hoped, indeed, that our knowledge of the border antiquities will be much extended in consequence of this meeting; and in particular, that the little known, but promising, district of the Black Mountain range, including Llanthony Abbey, etc., will be thoroughly explored.

As already stated, the Meeting begins on the 12th August, and we have to request that members intending to read papers will communicate as soon as practicable with one of the Secretaries. We append a tariff of prices to be charged at the hotels on this occasion; and we are happy to be able to say, from personal knowledge, that they are all houses of respectability and comfort.

## CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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 HEREFORD MEETING.
 

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For the information of members who contemplate attending the Annual Meeting of the Association, in August next, at Hereford, it may be convenient to state that a uniform tariff of hotel charges will be adhered to at The City Arms, The Mitre, The Greyhound, The Kerry Arms, and the Black Swan, not exceeding the usual scale at former Meetings, namely,

Breakfast	-	-	-	-	2s.
Dinner	-	-	-	-	3s.
Beds	-	-	-	-	2s.

At the Green Dragon Hotel, which is of a superior class, the charge for beds will be higher, but the tariff for breakfasts and dinners will be as above. This hotel company, it is understood, intend to charge 5s. for beds during the week of the archæological visit.